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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Needs a Unity Machine

Sir Norman Angell Gives Plan

Germany Makes New Jobs

U. S. Recovery Nips Coal Row

Europe Denies Crime 'Break'

Spain Lists Lilting Spanish

SIR NORMAN ANGELL explains the seemingly small results of the late W. E. C. and other international parleys. The world could not rightly expect large or immediate output from the cramped and temporary conference machinery it provided. In his able exposition in the Monitor today, the noted English economist and editor points out that we have suddenly become a huge international bread and butter unity while still lacking any adequate get-together methods. He urges a continuing world congress that takes for its model the federal machinery of the United States. That system administers a vast territory having many individual conditions. The whole is served, yet individuality is maintained—And at any point popular opposition can bring everything to a halt.

¶ Sir Norman wants a permanent machine to handle things that now loudly proclaim their international requirements. The "social mind" of a true world outlook becomes imperative. Statesmen of the nations must have some regular and reliable method of coming together, not like the League, to make solutions vital to national protection. Localism and provincialism will starve and wreck unless succeeded by methods that teach people, particularly the young, the working of their common commerce, government, money, and that steady them against purely emotional appeals. Proposal of a machine like the American federal system may be a real inspiration—That system's very flexibility might make the half-trusting unafraid.

¶ The World War, as Sir Norman states, showed up many illusions, but we still lack the machinery for studying them and getting the profit. Because inadequate world conferences fail or give only poor half-results, peoples of nations which need each other drop into cynicism or a fatigue which is dangerous. The United States is offering a world example in obliterating, internally, the old boundaries and restrictions in order that many states may solve common industrial and social problems. This very example may point the possibilities in as drastically eliminating certain traditions which have kept a competent world conference from attacking common world problems—With proper machinery what might not proper determination bring forth?

¶ Germany feels powerfully its Government's undertaking to put every pair of idle hands at work. The trade unions, seeming to stand in the way, dissolved. Influx of foreign goods was held to retard and the gate was dropped on imports. Credit facilities and concessions go to employers. Subsidies encourage building. Marriage dowries help women workers to give their jobs to men—The army of the unemployed begins notably to shrink.

¶ American banks to the number of 14,000 agree to a modified code of hours and wages which will affect 750,000 employees. About 250,000 workers in radio, rayon weaving, yarns, bedding and electrical manufacturing are brought under the recovery program by trade groups signing, and new jobs are thus provided for 40,000 more. General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, flies to perplexed Pennsylvania coal fields, and brings seeming irreconcilables together. He says a soft coal strike now is unthinkable—It would be cutting a fire siren into a symphony recital.

¶ With the world police chiefs meeting in Chicago, a contrast in crime handling by American and European newspapers is pointed out. August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California, shows that in the European press the criminal is never given a "break." News of the arrest is published, but no details are published and nothing glorifies the criminal. In this way danger is avoided of suggesting the commission of many similar crimes. In America one sensational crime has many imitators, like the Lindbergh baby case—Newspapers are grand things to have in league with the law.

¶ Spain studies liquid, lilting Spanish and prepares 2000 maps to show how the language is spoken. This atlas gives an astonishing disclosure of the variations of Spanish speech in the homeland. The maps will record the accent given to common Spanish words in many parts of Spain and the dialects spoken by the many human strains. The Center of Historical Studies questions groups in every village, noting pronunciation and choice of words. Wide differences are found to exist even in the same province. Castile is known by its euphonious burring—But in Andalusia spoken Spanish is like starlight over the Alhambra.

Police Seek Better Methods; Press Is Urged to Coöperate

Papers Asked to Treat Criminals as Such, Vollmer Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—An important factor in the success of European police in handling crime may be laid to the support given them by the newspapers. The criminal is never given a "break," no matter what his position in society may be. If the press of this country would adopt a similar attitude, the problem of the police would be much less difficult than it is now.

This is the opinion of Prof. August Vollmer, former chief of police of this city and now professor of police administration at the University of California, who returned recently from a world tour.

"In London, when an officer arrests a citizen on a criminal charge, the papers give the news of the arrest, but not the details of the crime," he says. "In handling the story in this manner, they do away with the danger of suggesting the commission of a similar crime to susceptible persons. We in this country know that a sensational crime is but the cue for a number of others, patterned along the same

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Must Have an Intelligent Force to Cope With Crime, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—Progress has at last taken hold of the police of the United States, it has been made thoroughly evident at the meeting here of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Better policemen are being selected, better training is being given them, universities are contributing their aid, physical science is helping crime detection, and invention is being turned to catching criminals.

This fortieth convention of the chiefs of police typifies the change coming in the police forces. It is not a junket to the Chicago world's fair, but a well-planned business gathering, with a good program and round tables for discussion of special problems.

The police, it appears, are in the midst of transition. The "old school" still predominates, but new methods and leaders are coming up rapidly. In the selection of policemen, for instance, Mr. L. V. Jenkins, commissioner of police of Portland, Ore., observes that there has been a great change in the past five years and

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Beer Caps Failing To Provide Ohio With Tax Money

Amusement Levy, Also, Cut Down by Lower Price on Show Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Several new laws recently enacted by the Ohio State Legislature are already showing signs of defeating their purpose. This applies principally to the program of taxation for school and poor relief.

Principal tax items rushed through included a 10 per cent amusement tax and cosmetics tax, a beer cap tax and a transfer of 1 cent of the old state gasoline tax from the road fund to the school fund. The amusement tax is reported hardly worthy of mention as a revenue producer as it applies only on tickets above 40 cents. Theaters and dance halls have reduced their prices to this figure, with what tax funds there are coming in being made available principally from baseball games and major sport events.

The beer cap tax is slated for early repeal as the legislators have discovered that it already has reduced consumption and therefore cut down the usual state taxes coming from the quantity manufactured. Likewise, the cosmetics tax is expected to decrease consumption. Other new laws put into effect at the recent session of the Legislature are working out to better advantage.

The garnishee bill, limiting amounts and percentages, and the delinquent tax relief measure, have already proved their worth to the small wage earner and the State as a whole, it is reported.

The measure creating a state police force is expected to do much for the State in the present fight against kidnapings. The liquor convention bill calling for election of delegates on the repeal question is in line with action in other states, as is the Ohio Recovery Act, which is in effect state sanction of the national act.

Other major legislation passed by the recent session which is already said to be doing much for state aid in the various fields includes a minimum wage law setting up a commission or arbitration board to act on wages of working women and children, the creation of a milk commission, passage of banking and insurance legislation designed to halt failures of any and all types, and a bill covering the liquidation of closed building and loan companies through which investors are now receiving at least a proportion of their investments.

Roosevelt's Mother 'Sets' Name of Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 3—Franklin Delano Roosevelt may be the President of the United States and as such the master at the White House in Washington, but not of the old manorial house where he was born. Mrs. James Roosevelt, his mother, is owner and boss there. This was shown yesterday when she let it be known that the Roosevelt family homestead which is being used as the "summer White House" be referred to simply as Hyde Park, which is also the name of the town.

The President's mother made her wish known to newspaper men, saying that the real name of the estate is Springwood, originally designated so because of an excellent spring on the hillside below the house. The President's father, however, did not like the name and it was abandoned, later to be replaced by the name Hyde Park, which it retained until a year ago, when a newspaper man introduced Krum Elbow, after the "crooked elbow" in the Hudson River, which the estate touches.

The fact that there is actually a post office named Krum Elbow a few miles away to which the Roosevelt mail has been diverted owing to the confusion, added to the decision announced yesterday by the President's mother.

Linguistic Atlas With 2000 Maps Planned in Spain

Madrid Phonetic Experts Undertake National Speech Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Throughout all Spain the word "padre" means "father," but he who would call an oxen-yoke by name must choose a different word in practically every locality.

Problems of this kind are involved in one of the most detailed studies ever made of the Spanish language. It is being conducted by the Center of Historical Studies in Madrid, which is preparing a linguistic atlas of Spain. It comprises careful analysis of pronounciation in a "phonetic laboratory." It also involves a "word archive" to preserve the voices of great Spaniards for coming generations.

Phonetic experts of the institution have already visited more than 100 pueblos in Spain, gathering material for the linguistic atlas, and perhaps 1000 more will be visited, according to Señor Navarro Tomás, who is directing the work.

The atlas will consist of about 2000 maps, indicating the accent and dialect spoken in each part of Spain. Representatives of the Center of Historical Studies select a group of natives in each village they visit, whom they ask questions on everyday topics, noting pronunciation and choice of words. The natives selected must meet certain requirements, among which is one that they must not have traveled outside of their Province. Every distinction in pronunciation, from the euphonious burring in Castile to the soft and melodious pronunciation in Andalusia, is carefully recorded. The committees have found that even in near-by villages of the same Province, there are differences in both vocabulary and pronunciation.

In the phonetic laboratory of the Center of Historical Studies minute sound apparatus is used to dissect the pronounced word and place in bold relief the peculiarities of each pronunciation. Señor Thomas made studies abroad prior to establishing the phonetic laboratory, and when he returned to Spain in 1914, he brought with him comparatively unknown machines necessary for the studies. Since then he has designed a new receiving apparatus for this work, which is now being used at the Center of Studies in Lisbon, the University of Puerto Rico, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb in Madrid, besides in the Center of Historical Studies here.

Many prominent Spaniards, including Señor Alcala Zamora, already have made records for the Archives of the Spoken Word. The originals of these are carefully preserved and duplicates sold to schools and cultural institutions.

Trolley Workers Strike, So Havana Walks to Work

HAVANA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Havana walked to work today, or rode in private automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles because street-car workers were on strike in sympathy with bus and taxi drivers.

The conductors' and motormen's union decided on a 24-hour strike beginning last midnight to show their support for the omnibus men's protest against what they call exorbitant fees for licenses to operate. Private automobiles carried brooms in front to sweep away tacks scattered by strikers.

National and Recovery On Map, but Has No Act

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—There is something new under the sun!

With the N. I. R. A. in mind, one finds in Iowa the village of Nira. The United States postal guide shows a National in Maryland, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia; a Recovery in Georgia; but no act.

Powers Deplore Reich Air Raids Over Austrian Line

Dropping of Leaflets in Propaganda Campaign Causes Concern

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 3—The British, French and Italian Governments are understood to be "concerting" in accordance with the terms of the Four-Power pact in connection with propaganda leaflet "bombs" dropped by German airplanes over Austria.

While it does not appear that a breach of any treaty has been committed, there is strong feeling in all three capitals that the action of the German planes is not calculated to promote peaceful and neighborly relations. It is expected that their views will be communicated to the German Government within the next few days.

Meanwhile the British Government is also watching with some concern the German Government's intentions in regard to the purchase of "police" planes in England. After the alleged raid in which foreign planes were accused of having dropped leaflets over Berlin on June 23, the German Government advised a British air attaché in Berlin of its desire to buy 50 police planes in Britain. Though the British Government intimated this to be contrary to the terms of the Paris air agreement of 1926, there is reason to believe that a number of planes have been ordered.

The agreement allows Germany to have 50 police officials trained as pilots, but solely so as to help them carry out their duties at airports, not in order that they should operate police planes.

The question therefore is occupying the British Government's closest attention. France and Italy are also understood to be watching developments.

French Protest Seizure Of Citizens in Saar

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 3—Concerted action by France, Great Britain and Italy to put an end to the tension existing between Germany and Austria is understood to be imminent as the result of diplomatic negotiations initiated by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Simultaneously with announcement that the French Government has instructed M. François Poncet, Ambassador to Berlin, to make a "very firm protest" against the alleged carrying off from the Saar to Germany of French citizens, a statement has been issued by the Quai d'Orsay indicating that intervention is being envisaged as the best means of forestalling trouble between the Reich and Austria.

At the root of this move is the French fear—shared by Italy, and to some extent by Britain—lest Chancellor Adolf Hitler's National Socialists carry out their frequently affirmed intention of annexing Austria to the Reich. Under terms of the peace treaties Germany is bound to respect the independence of Austria.

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Angell Proposes Legislature for World Based on American Federal Machinery To Supersede Faulty Conference Plan

British Editor-Economist Calls for Abandonment of Provincialism

Sir Norman Angell

In an interview with W. J. Blyton

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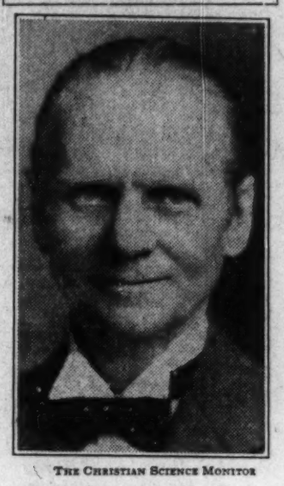
LONDON—A message for the United States and the world has just been given to me by Sir Norman Angell, in a long afternoon talk we had on the World Economic Conference, President Roosevelt, disarmament, a world parliament and the future.

Through the window of his flat in King's Bench Walk, in the Temple, London, you see the vivid green of the plane trees and the barges plying up and down the Thames between Bush House and St. Paul's. But you soon cease to notice these externals when the reasoned, far-sighted talk begins from one who has been called in the United States "the deepest publicist who has written in English since Hamilton."

I had come away from the World Monetary and Economic Conference, still trying to pull itself together after the bolt from the Indianapolis; and from seeing Mr. Henderson leave for another round of the endless Geneva fight for disarmament.

What did he think of world prospects now? I asked Sir Norman. He

Rejects Illusions



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Sir Norman Angell

took his time to think. Then he touched rapidly the course of events in Germany, in Russia.

"It is suppression and conformity we have to fear in the world," he said. "It has not reached the western democracies yet. But we have our dangers none the less. In

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Finds Periodic Revision of Agreements Vital to Lasting Peace

our schools the young are not given the 'social mind' or a true world outlook. Localism and provincialism are rampant. They are not taught the working of money, commerce or government, nor put on their guard against purely emotional appeals. In a few years they are out in the world as our voters and rulers.

"Look at this conference—at any post-war conferences. How much has been learned of the illusions which the World War showed up? One conference after another separates with the poorest half-results, and this leads to a cynicism or fatigue which is dangerous in the extreme among our people. Why? Because we have been overtaken by a world suddenly become a huge international unity as regards mechanism and bread and butter.

"Some acute problem comes up, and then with alarms and hurry and scurry we call together an *ad hoc* congress to settle it. As if one short conference could! Since Versailles, every conference has been told it hoped to get a permanent settlement, at one blow as it were—the implication being that after a month or two of talk and resolutions, the world would have no more need to

Public Opinion Aids Mobilization Under Blue Eagle

Civic Committee in Watertown Sets Example Other Cities Are Following

America is beginning to discover that the thunderbolt clutched in the talons of the blue eagle means business.

The Administration's appeal to public patriotism and opinion is already seen to have all the force of a mandate. This was made apparent today with the establishment in Watertown, Mass., of a community committee to mobilize every unit of local business under the code. Each committeeman will be assigned joint responsibility for bringing every firm in his section in line with the national program.

Such a shining example of co-operation has Watertown become that neighboring towns are exploring the possibilities of following suit. New England headquarters of the N. R. A. interpreted today this development as a swift answer to those who believe code dodgers may be immune because of the voluntary phase of the plan. Such local co-operation is also viewed as a refuta-

Reich Starts Widespread Drive To Put Men Back at Work

Measures Helping Industry, Trade and Agriculture Backed by Hitler—Everything That Can Be Grown or Made at Home Supported

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Interlocking industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial measures have begun in the Germany of Herr Hitler in order to solve that country's vast problem of unemployment.

The basic idea is that somehow or another every idle pair of hands should be set to work. Anything thought to interfere is being changed. The trade unions stood in the way, therefore the trade unions have been replaced by government commissioners who are to settle all wage disputes summarily.

The importation of foreign goods was held to reduce the amount of employment available, especially on the land, therefore, as far as possible, an end has been made to the bringing in of anything from abroad that can be grown or made at home. Money is deficient, so barter has been resorted to and financial restrictions adopted to control such private resources as are available. This last named measure is to hinder money from leaving Germany.

Credit Facilities Arranged

One of the objects kept in view is to make the maximum possible use of private enterprise. For this purpose concessions are being accorded to those who take on labor. Credit facilities on easy terms have been arranged.

Taxation has been modified so as to help manufacturing enterprise of all kinds. A subsidy is being given to shipbuilding. Automobiles have been exempted from impost so as to increase employment in the factories. A reduction in income tax is allowed to everyone who keeps domestic help. Marriage dowries of 1000 marks, repayable by monthly installments of 1 per cent, are provided to encourage women to surrender their places in industry to unemployed men.

One of the expedients adopted is to supply Reichsbank treasury bonds to employers in order to finance specific undertakings. These bonds can be used in payment of labor and are cashable as the work proceeds. They are repayable in five equal yearly installments. Contractors who start new undertakings under this scheme get reduction of taxation proportionate to the amount of work accomplished.

Another measure is either temporarily or permanently to relieve land of mortgage payments, thereby reducing the farmer's overhead charges, thus enabling him to take on more hands.

Especial attention, in helping the farmers, has been directed to restricting butter and other fat imports. This is to encourage production of such goods at home, thereby reducing risk of a recurrence of the severe fat-famine that occurred during the World War.

The average price of butter throughout Germany today has thus been pushed up to half as much again as that prevailing in England. The taxation of lard from the United States is almost prohibitive for a similar reason. In wheat and potatoes, it is claimed, Germany has already become self-sufficing.

Compulsory labor camps under state management are yet another means that is being adopted for absorbing the unemployed. Numbers of these camps are already in operation. They are to be eventually attended for a specific number of months by every youth on complet-

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Rights and Duties of Nations Placed on Montevideo Agenda

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — The troublesome issue of the rights and duties of nations has been included in the agenda of the Seventh Pan-American Conference. The topic was introduced at the Havana conference of 1928, heatedly debated, referred to a subcommittee that an article covering intervention might be included, and dropped when the committee could not come to an understanding.

The issue is, and has been for some years, a touchy question among the republics of Latin America. Much unfavorable comment has been directed toward the United States for the landing of marines in the tropics. The Washington Government has been accused of imperialistic ambitions. Its acquisition of the Caribbean nations has even been hinted. No amount of explanation has been satisfactory.

During the 1928 Havana conference the subject which roused the greatest controversy and brought about the warmest arguments was the one relating to a nation's interference into the domestic affairs of another. The fact that the topic had been officially omitted from the agenda roused the El Salvadoran delegate, Señor Gustavo Guerrero, chairman, to protest vigorously, and caused Mr. Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the American delegation, to come to the defense of America's policy in the Caribbean.

It appears that during the Havana conference, the report covering rights and duties and submitted to the delegates for consideration contained a declaration promulgated during a previous session of the American Institute of International Law. Briefly, it stated that every country had:

1. The right to independence.
2. The right to exist.
3. The right to be the equal of every other nation in and before law.
4. The right to territory within defined boundaries.
5. The right to have its own rights respected.

The declaration was satisfactory as far as it went, but it did not go far enough. Intervention had been left out, and during the discussion, when the entire declaration was examined, several delegates stressed the fundamentals of absolute sovereignty and independence with such fervor that the conference was glad to accept the subcommittee's suggestion that the whole topic be dropped for future consideration.

That, however, was not to be without further argument. El Salvador was not satisfied and, on the day following the conference's agreement to cease discussions, Señor Guerrero presented to the delegates the following resolution:

The Sixth International Conference of American States.

Considering that at this time the firm decision of every delegation has

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'Man Overboard!' Just Skipper's Coat And Hat Leaving Custom House 'Hatch'

"All hands on deck to batten down the hatches," was the order barked from the bridge at the Custom House yesterday.

Up till that time the crew of the good ship "Custom Tower" had been reveling in the spanking breeze that had come shouting out of the west to lift them out of the doldrums of the sweltering nineties. The ship was close-hauled for the bow wind, main sheets trimmed and ledger sheets under paperweights.

Inspector Daniel McDermott, skipper of the Immigration Service, was enjoying the breeze as well as the next fellow when he heard one of the hands bawl, "Man overboard," and looked up in time to see the tails of a coat going out of one of the sou'east ports.

Consternation must have been mixed with relief that came when he saw the coat was empty, for he recognized the garment as his own. And following the coat was his own new straw hat.

The wind that boomed out of the west had been strong enough to knock over the customer, seize the hat and coat in its arms and go whirling over the neighboring roofs.

When Skipper McDermott reached the ports to lo'oard the coat and hat were still going, but rapidly losing altitude. And traffic was heavy below.

Rescue parties are not formally formed on such occasions. This one answered the emergency call in generous numbers, and the chase streetward began.

Somewhere down below the fourteenth story one of the rescue party heard the occupant of an office cry as he stared out of the window, "Oh, see the whirring apparel." But even this pun failed to halt the chase that grew warmer as the descent went on.

It was unnecessary to go through to the street, however, since the wind, tired of its sport, deposited the garments on the roof of the old Custom House.

With the crew back on deck the word went round, "Batten down all hatches and lash down the deck cargo." The west wind continued to boom through the nor'west ports, the doldrums were far behind. Close-hauled the good ship "Custom House" held to her course with Immigration Inspector's pea jacket and sou'wester lashed to the quarter-deck.

Johnson Acts To Keep Coal Strike Local

Flies to Pennsylvania Capital, Gets Coke Head to Confer

Events Move Quickly

Labor and Industrial Chiefs Meet Again—President in Close Touch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The recovery administration took quick action today to get control of the Pennsylvania industrial conflagration before its smoldering embers set alight other soft-coal fields over the country. At the same time, another million or more workers were brought within the industrial recovery movement under modified presidential reëmployment agreements.

As a third major event of the fast-moving drama here, a formula for the settlement of present and future labor disputes was put into effect in the cotton textile industry—a formula unique in American history, and hailed as probable pattern for all industry.

By an airplane trip to Harrisburg, capital of Pennsylvania, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, succeeded in accomplishing what Gov. Gifford Pinchot had not been able to achieve—namely, bringing the head of the local coal company where the soft-coal strike is occurring into contact with the labor groups carrying on the strike.

Gets Actors Together

General Johnson did more than this. Following a hard-hitting speech before business groups in Harrisburg, he brought back Governor Pinchot in his army plane, and thereupon sent for Mr. Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Company, and whose plant is the principal scene of the current strike.

A series of conferences were held last night, starting at 9 and lasting nearly to midnight, at which the actors of the industrial drama met among themselves. Included among them were Messrs. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, associate recovery administrator, recently of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Frank Walker, executive secretary of the President's council who is acting as liaison man with the Hyde Park White House.

A round table of all participants was called for 11 a. m. today in General Johnson's office, but was postponed till 2, after Mr. Moses had sent over legal representatives to ask for more time in preparing his case. Mr. Moses previously refused to confer with Governor Pinchot at Harrisburg regarding the strike.

Postpone Coal Code Hearing

Meanwhile the date set for the hearing of the national coal code, originally set for Aug. 14, was moved forward to Aug. 9, in the effort to forestall further labor disturbance. At Harrisburg, yesterday, General Johnson declared that a coal strike at this juncture was like "turning on a fire siren in the midst of a symphony recital."

While these first steps were being taken to bring peace to the coal fields, the other phases of the N. R. A. organization went on at a rapid pace.

New Interpretation

Chief of today's developments was a new interpretation of the troublesome Paragraph 7 of the blanket code dealing with hours and wages. This paragraph has already been subject to one interpretation. Today's statement cleared up one matter for all time. If a clerk in a store who has been working 70 hours a week has his hours cut to 40 under the blue eagle agreement, he will get the same wage as formerly. This rule applies to all workers above the minimum groups.

"An employee," the interpretation states, "previously paid by the day, week or month, will receive as much for the shorter day, week or month."

If the worker has been paid by the hour, shortening of hours will, of course, reduce his actual earnings. In this case, said Mr. Donald Richberg, counsel for the Administration, "his compensation per hour is to be increased by equitable adjustment." The degree of increase per hour is not specified.

The Administration also ruled that when an employer is bound to something in a contract with a trade union which is below the minimum terms of the blanket code, this agreement shall stand as an exception to the blue eagle agreement if it is properly certified. Thus, if a newspaper publisher has a contract with printers for a 48-hour week, this agreement shall stand unless both sides agree to abrogate it, despite the 40-hour week minimum of the code.

Ticket Man Clips Six-Mile Strip At Workmen's Outing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Clipping the tickets of an excursion queue six miles long was the gateman's job when the biggest railroad excursion on record here left Swindon station in the early hours of a July morning.

Over 27,000 persons, comprising the employees from the locomotive works of the Great Eastern Railway with their wives and children, left the town for the seaside on their annual holiday.

An advance guard numbering a mere 4168 went on the previous evening but the main body of 23,240 left between 4:30 and 8 a. m. Buses, taxis, milk carts, bicycles and every conceivable form of transport in the town had to go to help the citizens catch their trains.

New ideas in excursions are very popular this summer with the British railroads. The other day over 1000 milkmen went away on a holiday for a day, after delivering the morning rounds. One railroad ran a special excursion train to hear a "big bang." This was a record charge of explosive to be used in a quarry and the train which took searchers after excitement to the spot, was filled to capacity.

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Things Present

Well! Lupe is planning a visit to the fair, as you will note on the Editorial page. The Casual Day will also be found near by, making another of its twice-a-week appearances.

Some up-to-the-minute stamp news adds interest to the Young Folks' page.

Your nasturtium bed can tell you whether rain is on the way. See the poem "The Weather Vanes" on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a Geographical Cross-Word, Hymnal Notes, and more d-O-Grams.

Georgia Industry Quick To Respond to N.R.A. Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Following a meeting in Atlanta July 28 of more than 400 retailers who assembled to hear discussed details of the Industrial Recovery Act as pertaining to their business, both members and non-members of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association sent President Roosevelt a telegram assuring him that they would cooperate fully with the federal program for business recovery.

The Atlanta Real Estate Board

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Farmers Needing Time to Improve Rural Culture

Larger Share of Income of Nation Advocated; League to Carry On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 3—The League for Justice for Agriculture decided at a meeting yesterday at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in connection with the American Country Life Association to contiue its program of interpreting facts about agricultural conditions in the country so that rural people may use more intelligently the data available, and to make the entire country more familiar with rural problems.

A suggestion was advanced that the organization should work with the Tennessee Valley authorities in demonstrating over a long time period what can be done to bring about justice for agricultural workers in a definite region. The league, under the direction of Dr. A. E. Holt of the University of Chicago, is to work with rural ministers, editors, and extension agents as well as to present the farmers' case before urban groups.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was invited by the rural life organizations meeting here to visit while en route to White Top, Va., the exhibit of handicraft produced by members of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild.

"The time has come when farmers should devote more time to acquiring that culture which our ancestors of necessity discarded in the pioneering days," Dr. Henry C. Taylor, president of the American Country Life Association, said at the first evening session.

Dr. Taylor painted a rural civilization in which more attention would be given to the development of cultural arts. He insisted, however, that the farmer must obtain his fair share of the national income if he is to have the leisure necessary to devote to more reading, music, drama, the arts, and sports.

He showed whether during the last 12 years of competition, limited through agreements between the industrial and commercial guilds, the farmers' share of the national income has been 40 per cent smaller than it was before the World War. "Had the American farmers received a fair share of the national income from 1921 to 1929, they would have constituted a better market for American manufactures than that secured abroad through loans from the excess profits of the city industries. When the loans abroad ceased because of legitimate fear that they would never be paid, the market collapsed: whereas, if the farmers had been getting a fair share of the income, they would have constituted a market that would not have failed. No prosperity can be permanent that does not provide for the continuous utilization of the products of our economic activity. This is possible only when there is a balance between production and proper distribution of the national income."

"Under the régime now being initiated," he said, "limitation of competition is to be aimed, not at super profits, but at balanced production in all fields of economic life and the exchange of the products on a basis such that living standards may be comparable in all occupations requiring equal training, skill and energy. This, if effectively carried through, will give a fair share of the national income to farmers."

With a proper share of the national income, Dr. Taylor said the farmer should use more of his energy to the cultivation of the arts. "It may be," he said, "that instead of better farming and better business as a basis of better living we must resort to less farming as a means to more living. Instead of throwing our entire energy into making dollars, we may well devote more of our time to the development of an individual culture, a family culture, and a community culture, all of which may enrich our country life far more than can be possible when the maximum of thought and energy is devoted to the dollar economy. If the present struggle does not result in a cultural gain for all of the people through the utilization of more time in the building of the intangible elements of higher civilization, the new deal will fail of its highest objective."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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City Hall Destroyed By Fire at Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—Dover city hall was destroyed by fire early today with a loss estimated at $100,000. The fire broke out shortly after 3 a. m. (E. S. T.) and at daybreak a few crumbling walls were all that remained of the building. Unofficially, it was believed the fire was started by spontaneous combustion.

Most of the valuable records and other contents of the hall were lost. A few papers from offices nearest the exits were saved, however.

Chinese Act to Enforce Keeping Faith on Code

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug 3 (AP)—Thirty-two Chinese merchants of Greenville yesterday signed the N. R. A. code and to make it stronger agreed that any one of their number who failed to keep the faith would be fined $30, to be paid into the treasury of the Chinese Society.

As the Blue Eagle Looks to the Unemployed

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Concert Footlights.
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:15 "Stars and Summer."
11:30 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Bros. Musicale.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Hetherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
7:00 NBC, The Sizzlers, male trio.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts. E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 John Doherty, "The Singing Pianist."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert; Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Warnow's Orchestra; Clubmen.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation."
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. c.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
6:15 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey, contralto.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 ews; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 Instrumentalists and vocalists.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, "Fall of the Houes of Usher."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
10:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 The Plectrum Players.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4.00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Braves vs. Brooklyn, two games, reported by Fred Hoey.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Events

Brookline Outdoor Concert, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8.

March and Processional of Bacchus ..... Delibes
Concert Waltz, "Artist's Life" ..... Strauss
Soprano Solo, "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Frances Madden
Bacchanale from Samson et Delilah ..... Saint-Saëns
Violin and Theramin Solo, "Ave Maria" ..... Schubert
Peter Bodge, violin; Misha Tulin, theramin
Excerpts from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Arthur Wilson Singers
Selections from "The Cat and the Fiddle" ..... Kern
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Arr. by Pochon
Rhapsody, "España" ..... Chabrier

Lexington Outdoor Concert, Lexington Playgrounds, 8:30.

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Fantasia from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Unfinished" Symphony ..... Schubert
First movement: allegro moderato
"The Old Refrain" ..... Kreisler
Waltz, "España" ..... Waldteufel
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, program of old English airs, 40 Beacon Street, 6 to 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Barnstable Woman's Club: Sale of articles made by blind, Barnstable Village Hall, 3 to 5.

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Insect Club meeting, 10. Lecture, "Simba," Part III, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

City Ice & Fuel Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—City Ice & Fuel Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $1,176,530 after charges, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 6½ per cent preferred, to 45 cents a share on 1,165,194 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,400,374, or 66 cents a share on common a year before.

Better Methods Sought by Police

(Continued from Page 1)

that the next 10 years will see a revolution.

The round table on selection and training of policemen brought out a lively picture of the thoughtful effort being made to build up the best type of policeman. Mr. Jenkins presided at this conference because of being one of the pioneers in teaching.

"We cannot expect successfully to combat an educated criminal organization with an uneducated law enforcing organization," he told his section at its opening.

Movies such as the police school has in Paris, France, showing the police recruit the wrong way to do things and then the right way, were asked by Prof. George T. Ragsdale, one of the very first men to teach policemen. Brought into the police force from the public school system of Louisville, Ky., Professor Ragsdale said he had spent 14 years trying to take over into police education the teaching practices he had learned in his high school work: The best kind of instruction, he felt, was to act out the scene for or with the recruit.

Some practical ideas on how to keep boys from slipping into crime came out of the round table on the juvenile offender. Mr. Austin J. Roche, commissioner of police of Buffalo, N. Y., spoke up for the Boy Scouts as a barrier against crime.

His experience was indorsed by Mr. J. B. Webber, chief of police of La Crosse, Wis. Mr. Webber has found the Boy Scout so helpful in keeping boys out of crime that he is a member of the advisory board. When boys can't afford the 50 cents to join and register at police headquarters, the police department gets some citizen to give the money.

The movies are one of the chief causes of juvenile delinquency, said Sergeant Harry M. Costello, in charge of the crime prevention bureau of the Chicago police department. He made this comment from his observation of the juvenile home here with a capacity of 250 boys.

"The legend, 'passed by the national board of censorship,' doesn't mean a thing," added Sergeant Costello, who is in general charge of Chicago's movie censorship. "I think we should have a strict code of standards and national censorship.

"Last year we censored 6,500,000 feet of film, and rejected 297 reels. We are not getting anywhere, however. Our censorship applies only to the city limits and a picture we reject can be sold anywhere around Chicago."

Chief Roche remarked that he had seen a gang picture here the night before. "If you hadn't known anything about racketeering before hand," he observed, "you could have learned enough from it to run a racket yourself."

Shoemakers Fish Awaiting Shoe Code

Disregarding that old maxim about the cobbler sticking to his last, 74 Boston shoemakers have turned fishermen today.

Following the example of their employees, who walked out on Monday, the manufacturers abandoned for the moment trying to settle the vexing questions of the shoe code. The decision was made with the announcement by Capt. Arthur G. Timson, former skipper, that his 184-foot launch, Anzania, was straining at her hawsers down by Atlantic Avenue.

About 12,000 workers in the surrounding shoe district are waiting for some sort of settlement before returning to their benches. Meanwhile, their employers fish.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west, shifting to strong northeast over north portion and fresh to strong east, shifting to southeast and south, over south portion; weather overcast followed by showers late tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	90	Montreal	58	80
Bismarck	54	68	Nantucket	68	82
Boston	71	95	New Orleans	82	90
Buffalo	66	80	New York	76	84
Calgary	52	80	Norfolk, Va.	74	92
Charleston	84	90	North Platte	58	66
Chicago	66	86	Philadelphia	80	96
Cincinnati	74	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Denver	60	84	Pittsburgh	72	90
Eastport, Me.	62	84	Portland, Me.	78	90
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	74	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m., Aug. 2	76	..	St. Louis	74	94
	..	80	St. Paul	56	68
Helena, Mont.	62	76	Salt Lake City	66	82
Huron, S. D.	58	72	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	78	86	SantaFe, N.M.	60	82
Kansas City	64	88	Seattle	58	70
Key West	84	86	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	78	94
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	62	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	58	70

A—9 a. m., Aug. 3.
B—Maximum Aug. 2.
The temperature at 2 o'clock this afternoon was 72.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:52 p. m., Friday 10:33 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

The Editor's Puzzle

127.

By clever negotiations Mr. Thanos ~~has begun to look like a~~ seems to have ~~succeeded in developing an entire~~ monopoly of the ~~whole~~ fruit trade in the city. Outside interests are still ~~continue their efforts trying to~~ obtaining dealers, ~~and little success~~, for but ~~sending them prices~~ ~~winter~~ ~~usually all are under~~ ~~with~~ contract ~~to their success seems doubtful~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Lexington Opens First Music Series By Boston Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Aug. 3—It was a gala occasion last night at the Lexington playgrounds. There were stars and a moon—a moon which shed enough light for the reading of programs. There was a brand new shell which contained 35 Boston Symphony musicians. And there was also an audience of about 2500 people attending the first in a series of open air concerts which Lexingtonians are inaugurating this season.

This town's musical début, so to speak, was all the more of a departure from other outdoor programs, because of its new type shell. It is a radical experiment in shells, with a rectangular front, 40 feet across, including a four-foot "apron," and is 29 feet high. The side walls slant back to a rear plane 20 feet across and 8 feet high, giving a pronounced slope to the ceiling.

A word of welcome was spoken by Mr. William H. Ballard, member of the concert committee. Remaining programs, under the direction of Mr. Chester Cook, director of music in the Lexington schools, will be held on Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, at 8:30.

Public Opinion Aids N. R. A. Mobilization

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to claims that the national Government has violated local jurisdiction. Local participation in the enforcement of the code makes the program 100 per cent democratic, it is stressed.

Again the bite in the voluntary plan is evident by the action of one of the best customers of a large trucking company, who refused to continue his business unless the truckers qualified for the Blue Eagle. This action brought the trucking company to speedy terms with the blanket code.

In the meantime the last 24 hours have brought agreements tumbling into state headquarters. The H. Winer & Co., a chain of nine creamery and grocery stores in Boston, have signed up.

Most of the shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Spencer and other towns, Lawrence, Haverhill, Chelsea and Boston, have accepted the code. This action is believed to be of profound significance at this time for there are 15,000 shoe operatives on strike and it is expected that this code may contain just those provisions needed to appease the workers' grievances.

A concrete illustration of the constructive effect of the applied code occurred when the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., following the signing of the blanket code, announced additional employees in contrast to a planned reduction in its working staff. Taking into account the number it was planned to lay off, the officials of the company estimate that an immediate increase of 200 workers will be made in the company's pay roll.

A word of warning, however, was issued by Mr. Wallace H. Walker, secretary of the Boston Public Franchise League, to the effect that acceptance of the blanket code by the public utilities might not be an unmitigated good. He said higher operating costs imposed by the code might be exploited by the companies to avert lowering of rates or even to procure increases. Public utilities commissions might find, he said, such arguments convenient means of turning down public petitions for reduced rates.

He declared that if there is any unit of industry capable of contributing to a patriotic recovery program, on the basis of profits enjoyed during the slump, it is the utilities. But he urged alertness on the part of the public in order that the companies be kept from profiting still further under either a permanent or temporary code.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Business of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. is running at a rate well in excess of last year, the company reports, but the directors deemed it inadvisable to take any action on the preferred dividends due Aug. 1.

Papers Asked to Use Criminals as Such

(Continued from Page 1)

lines. The Lindbergh kidnaping case is an example of this.

"The English look upon the police in a different light than we do. When a prisoner is brought into court, and the arresting officer presents his case, the judge commends the officer for the performance of his duty. This commendation appears in the newspapers. It helps to build respect for the force. You'll find that the average Englishman holds the 'bobby' in high regard.

"It is a tradition with the English newspapers, as it is with the press of other European countries, to stand solidly behind law enforcement. The criminal is never given a break. I remember a case in which a prominent man was being tried. I was curious to see if the papers would favor him, because of his position. But such was not the case. He was accorded the same treatment as would have been given to any ordinary citizen. I believe this policy of handling crime news has done much to make the European a law abiding citizen. He believes in the efficiency of the police, and he has faith in their fairness.

"If our newspapers would give publicity to the fact that 500,000 persons were apprehended by the police last year, it would help the cause of law enforcement. Instead, many publications attack the police. They give the impression that police administration is breaking down. This idea tends to foster a belief among certain classes of people that a career of crime pays. The facts are the reverse.

Crime Stories Tempting

"By sensationalizing crime news, newspapers have tempted many people. When I was chief of police of Los Angeles, I obtained confessions from several holdup men who said they had gone into crime because of newspaper stories they had read. They had got the impression that it would afford them an easy living."

As a means of combating the existing situation, Professor Vollmer urges that newspapers consider their responsibility to the public. He points out that they are the only means the average citizen has for obtaining information. It is his opinion that it is a fallacy to assert that the public, generally, wants sensationalized crime news.

Whatever demand exists, he declares, has been caused by the newspapers themselves. He compares such a desire to that aroused in a person by giving him drugs, an abnormal condition which should be cured for the public good. He believes that the solution of the problem will come about through the influence exerted by conservative newspapers, and through talks given by police chiefs over the radio which tell of heroic action by officers in capturing criminals.

Firemen Cool Bridge Swelled by Sun's Heat

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Even the iron drawbridge over the Mystic River was affected by heat today.

The bridge was raised for a fishing boat, but when the attendant lowered it again, it did not go back into place. A distance of three feet remained between it and the Boston Post road. Deciding the heat had expanded the plates of the bridge, the attendant called the Mystic fire department. Firemen played water on the hot plates for an hour and a half and the bridge slid back into position.

Burroughs Awards Set Boston 'Newsies' On Way to College

"Miss Opportunity" reached out and snared 16 Boston newsboys yesterday.

She came in the guise of scholarships to set these boys marching toward college careers. Thus the doors of success have swung wide for these "newsies" through these scholarships awarded through the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation.

Selection of the winners took place at the Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, yesterday. Thirty-two candidates were interviewed by the 16 judges who included bankers, business men and representatives of Boston daily newspapers. After six hours' deliberation, the following 16 winners were chosen on the basis on character, need, adaptability and scholarship.

Reuben Appell, Charlestown High School; Barton Yale Brown, English High School; Thomas Stacy Everett, Dorchester High; Cyrus Edwin French, Mechanic Arts High; Noel C. Jackson, English High; Robert Kaitz, English High; Joseph King, High School of Commerce; Maurice Lederman, High School of Commerce; Daniel Pillstine, Memorial High; Abraham Rosen, English High; Harry Rosen, Boston Latin School; Michael A. Saija, English High; Barney Schneider, English High; Robert Schwartz, English High; Louis Strymish, Boston Latin; Fred Weinstein, English High.

The scholarship judges were:

Mr. George E. Stephenson, president of the Boston Transcript Company; Mr. James W. Reardon, representing Carl Dreyfus, of the Boston American; Mr. Anthony J. Philpott, an editor of the Boston Globe; Mr. Edwin W. Preston, general manager of the Herald-Traveler Corporation; Mr. Frank L. Ferrin, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Mr. A. H. Marchant, advertising manager of the Boston Post; Mr. Justice Charles E. Donahue of the Supreme Judicial Court; Mr. Charles F. Adams, treasurer of the First National Stores; Mr. Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank; Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of the Boston Schools; Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club; Mr. Chauncey S. Williams, metropolitan manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr Bancroft Beatley, president-elect of Simmons College; Mr. Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank, and Mr. Robert G. Stone, of Hayden, Stone & Co.

UPTOWN
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Ely Tells Ickes He Is Affronting Rights of States

Sizzling Letter Denies Federal Authority Over State's Cities

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today sent a sizzling letter to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, that literally blasted open the whole question of the Federal Government's relation to the states.

His blunt communication was in reply to the Secretary's refusal to permit Massachusetts to pass on grants of public works money made to the municipalities by the Federal Government.

"If you are interested at all in the fundamental theory upon which the Federal Government was created, and by which the municipalities are created," he wrote, "I should think it would be plain that direct contact between the Federal Government and the municipalities is an affront to the sovereignty of this Commonwealth."

Massachusetts desires to coöperate in every way with the effort to rehabilitate the country, the letter continued. "We wish, however, that it might be understood that this coöperation should be mutual."

Federal authorities, in the Governor's opinion, are hardly in a position to estimate the value of the many individual projects. They have no means of gauging the financial structure of a city.

Similarly, the Governor continued, Secretary Ickes takes no account of the laborious effort which Massachusetts has made, in loaning huge sums to help build up the credit of its municipalities. "This alone should be sufficient reason for you to understand our strenuous objection to the making of direct grants to any municipality except with the approval of the state authorities."

Massachusetts has created a board for the express purpose of regulating municipal finance during the emergency, and has given it full authority. No other state has done this, the Governor believes. In flouting the authority given to this board by the State Legislature the Federal Government may be contradicting laws which it has no business to upset.

"Let me say to you," he concluded his message, "that a present coöperation would be much more agreeable and that you would probably fail to find any distinct disapproval on the part of our board for any proper project, consistent with the financial resources of any of our cities or towns."

American Steel Foundries

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—American Steel Foundries Company reports net loss of $907,073 for the first half year, compared with loss of $636,873 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Braille Maps Guide Blind British Hikers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRAILLE maps to guide blind hikers are being issued by the National Institute for the Blind in Great Britain.

Hiking has become a popular recreation with blind young people. London has already a big group of enthusiasts, and there are smaller groups in other parts of England.

London's Adelphi Bowing Its Head To a Skyscraper

Old Structures Designed by Adam Brothers Hear Call of Modernism

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Adelphi—that bit of oldish London into which one may "turn to the right and step back 150 years"—is to disappear as the result of parliamentary action.

The House of Commons recently approved a bill permitting erection of a modern skyscraper, replacing structures linked not only with the finest architectural traditions of eighteenth century England and America but steeped in historical and literary associations.

For it was through this "mysterious place, with those dark arches," that Charles Dickens wandered as a boy and later used as settings for more than one scene in his novels. It was in the Adelphi that David Garrick lived, drawing to his rooms a distinguished company of contemporary actors and including Doctor Johnson and Hannah More among his constant guests.

Kipling is believed to have had quarters in the Adelphi buildings when he was writing "The Light That Failed." And it is not unlikely that, through his character of Dick Heldar he described that "large room that took up a third of the top story in the rickety chambers overlooking the Thames."

Contribution of the Adams

But despite the history which the area of the Adelphi treasures—Henry VIII once owned Durham House on that site; Sir Walter Raleigh lived there; Peter the Great was a later resident; Benjamin Franklin as agent for the American colonies made his home in the present building—it is the architecture itself in which interest centers.

The work of Robert and James Adam, famous Scots architects of the eighteenth century, the Adelphi has stood as a prized example of their contribution to the Georgian period—a contribution reflected not only in European design but in much of the best colonial architecture in the United States.

It embraces as well one of the earliest examples of community planning. For in 1771, the ground sloped sharply down from the busy thoroughfare of the Strand to the shore of the Thames. The Brothers Adam conceived the then original plan of raising the street level to that of the Strand by the construction of a system of immense arched vaults which to this day have remained one of the sights of London.

Part of the river was reclaimed, and the buildings were reared in all the delicate proportion, and with the interior and exterior adaptation of "classic ornament and warm restraint" which embodied the best of the Adam architectural tradition.

Today the Adelphi, named from the joint signature which the Adams affixed to their architectural drawings, has become flanked by modern office buildings. They now dwarf the building which old etchings and water colors depict as virtually commanding the north shore of the Thames. But the restriction of 1771, limiting any structure on the foreground of the site to 20 feet, remained. It is this provision which has been repealed by Parliament, together with granting permission to the present owners to alter the streets and add approximately one-third to the area of their site.

Looking out across the Thames embankment, at the point where Cleopatra's Needle cuts the sky line, Adelphi Terrace has presented the last remaining spot in the center of London from which the street commands an unobstructed view of the river. Parliamentary debates over the bill referred repeatedly to this phase of the Adelphi's value.

Definite plans for a modern structure have not been completed as these awaited decision upon the enabling legislation. Some proposals involve retaining a "view terrace" in the new modern building, which could be reached through a passageway by pedestrians.

Adelphi to Abandon Watch on the Thames

Upper—Courtesy of Walker's Galleries, Ltd., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower—By Bedford Lemere & Co.

Famous London Buildings to Disappear

Upper—Painting by Thomas Malton of the Structures in Their Early Days. Lower—As the Terrace Looks Today After Modification of the Original Architectural Design of Robert and James Adam.

French War Veterans To Visit United States

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 3 (AP)—A group of French war veterans sailed for New York July 31 to return the visit of the American Legion to Paris for its 1927 convention. Nearly 3000 former poilus are in the party, some to remain in the United States a week, others to stay a fortnight or a month.

The trip will be a sight-seeing tour for most of the veterans, who never have visited America hitherto. The Century of Progress exposition at Chicago, Washington, Arlington Cemetery, and the tomb of America's unknown soldier will be visited. The pilgrimage was organized by the association of former service men and war wounded of Le Havre, whose president, M. Rodolphe Rufenacht, heads the party.

Lower Denver Swept By Overflowing Creek

DENVER, Aug. 3 (AP)—Cherry Creek, which several times wiped out pioneer Denver and which for many years has been confined within concrete walls, swept over its barriers today and inundated the lower section of the city after destroying two bridges.

The flood, result of a cloudburst last night southeast of here, swept into town shortly before 6 a. m., took out the wooden Colorado Boulevard bridge and broke down the steel and concrete structure spanning the creek at Logan Street. The first crest, four feet high, was soon swelled to such proportions it swept out of the retaining walls and began to spread. One fatality is reported near Matheson, in the cloudburst area.

Johnson Acts To Keep Coal Strike Local

(Continued from Page 1)

also sent a telegram declaring coöperation with the code.

In Griffin 34 business executives have been chosen as a committee by the Chamber of Commerce to direct a campaign here for higher wages and more employment.

In Macon the manager of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, and head of the campaign here to raise wages, wired Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson that the outlook is "exceptionally good here." The Union Dry Goods Company has already announced a 10 per cent pay increase for its 140 employees. July business was 50 per cent better than last year's, the store officials said.

Men Worked 72 Hours; Freed; Boss Fined $25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 3—Charged with violating a local ordinance by operating a factory on Sunday and with technical violation of the National Recovery Act code by maintaining a 72-hour working week, the 41 employees of the Competent Fur Dressers, Inc., who were arrested here on Sunday while at work at the factory, pleaded guilty when they appeared in court before City Judge Jacob A. Bernstein Aug. 1. Max Shallot, who had been in charge of the factory, was fined $25, and the rest received suspended sentences.

Furs worth in the aggregate of $25,000 were in the factory at the time of the arrest and it was the needed rush to complete work on them that led to the men working on Sunday, was Mr. Shallot's explanation to Chief of Police Michael Silverstein.

Automobile Code Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — Members representing more than 98 per cent of annual production in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have signed approval of the code covering hours of work and minimum wages that was given to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at Detroit last Friday by Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the chamber, it was announced Aug. 1 at the organization's headquarters in New York. This makes the code official as far as chamber members are concerned.

Code Leeway Granted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Authority for the electrical manufacturing, radio, rayon weaving, bedding and rayon and synthetic yarn industries to execute modified presidential reëmployment agreements was granted yesterday by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Atlantic Seaboard Mapped

Opportunity to study roads along the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to Maryland, is offered to motorists by the Empire Tours Association in the form of a large map of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

In Boston's Two Capitols

(Wet) Blanket Code

The national blanket code throws a wet blanket over certain state activities. Take the case of the recess commission on interstate contacts to which the Governor yesterday appointed Mr. Robert J. Ward of Lawrence and Mr. Robert Armory of Milton.

* * *

Originally this commission was devosed to resolve competitive differences in hours and wages between New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts. Presto! The N. R. A. puts hours and wages on the same plateau. So the commissioners must turn to minor competitive differences, such as laws regulating the use of benzol, etc.

Short Working Hours

Massachusetts feels a slight proprietory claim over those little splodges of color blooming in the Southern textile workers back yards. Massachusetts fought for nationally uniform hours, shorter hours, leisure hours.

* * *

Now they have come and the Southern workers on the conveyor belts and the looms see the sun soft on the cotton ball from 3 p. m. afternoon on, and have time to plant gardens. Like an emancipation proclamation, the textile code has given back to the workers some of the music of life.

Soft-Pedal on Labor

There is an expressed view among certain commentators that Governor Ely lost an opportunity to add to his political stature, by playing pianissimo on labor legislation. Labor leaders declare the Governor could have built up a national reputation by being forehanded on the child labor amendment, ratification of which he opposed.

* * *

Governor Winant of New Hampshire by championing various liberal labor reforms such as the child labor amendment, the minimum wage law greatly enhanced his prestige. However, it is stressed that Massachusetts rode into the slump with a full cargo of labor laws, while other states, did not even have ballast.

Savin Hill Tennis

Boston has thrown its legal machinery behind the rights of tennis players and the upshot is the erection of a fence around the boundaries of the Savin Hill courts in Dorchester.

* * *

Property owners near the court found that their windows, open or shut, assimilated a great number of exuberantly if not accurately-directed tennis balls. There followed a court injunction. No more tennis and municipal intervention.

* * *

The court raised the injunction only after the city had erected a shiny new fence, against which the tennis balls will begin bombarding today.

Insurance License Revoked

About 7000 Massachusetts auto drivers suddenly found out yesterday that their compulsory insurance had come to an equaly compulsory halt. Insurance Commissioner Brown refused to continue the license of Lloyd's Insurance Company of America, which had underwritten their policies.

* * *

Lloyd's were not paying their claims promptly.

Their insured included a lot of what insurance men call the "cat and dog" variety of drivers, it is said—those who indulge in frequent fender nicking. The policy holders lose but little and are scurrying under the cover of other companies.

* * *

But automobile policy holders, by acts of the Legislature, take hope. Governor Ely today said, "I'm going to try some way to protect the policy holders."

BELIEVE US—IT'S TRUE

. . . a mayonnaise with

FLAVOR

flavor
that appeals to men, women and children alike

flavor
that makes potato salad or cold slaw taste just right and gives Tartar sauce and Russian dressing new goodness

flavor
that brightens the taste of sea food and meats and takes the harsh "edge" from tart fruits

flavor
that combines deliciously with sandwich-filling

YOU may think that the only way to have mayonnaise with a pleasing flavor is to make it at home. But you'll change your mind when you taste Ivanhoe.

Here's a mayonnaise so subtly piquant, so rich and creamy, that it appeals to both men and women.

Of course, such flavor and creamy richness cannot be secured by ordinary ingredients and common methods of blending them. The recipe for Ivanhoe Mayonnaise always calls for the highest quality seasonings and *extra egg-yolks*. What's more, we have discovered a unique beating-method that always insures a perfect flavor-blend and ideal consistency.

Ivanhoe Mayonnaise comes to you with all its original fresh, creamy goodness guarded by the Ivanhoe seal of protection. The jar, when empty, is ideal to use at preserving-time. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

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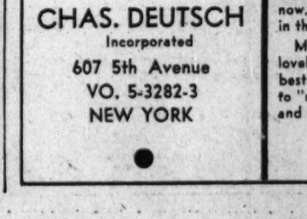

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MONITOR READER
Says

Dear Mr. Deutsch:

Your beauty parlor is one of the pleasantest I have ever patronized. The light surroundings are reflected, too, by the friendly, courteous and very efficient work of your assistants, all of which I appreciate very much.

After seeing your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor for some time, I decided to "try out" your work and was more than pleased with the beautiful permanent wave you gave me. I am happy, now, to leave the care of my hair entirely in the hands of one of your able assistants.

My sister says that my permanent is the loveliest she has seen, and I know it is the best I have had. And, too, the wave seems to "mellow with age," growing more lovely and natural-looking as the weeks go by.

Most sincerely
(Name on request)

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WANT ME TO HELP, DEAR?
NO THANKS, I WASH DISHES AN EASY WAY NOW, I'LL BE THROUGH IN A JIFFY
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I'M USING RINSO NOW, ITS LIVELY SUDS LOOSEN GREASE QUICK AS A FLASH
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YOU'RE A SMART ONE!

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YOUR hands will say, "Thank you!" when you wash dishes in creamy, lively Rinso suds. Grease loosens in a jiffy. Pots and pans come shiny-bright in half the time.

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There's no place like Times Square, no time like the summer to enjoy New York's sights and pleasures ...and no hotel to equal the hospitable Taft! Right in the center of glamorous New York, 2000 spacious rooms with bath, from $2.50.

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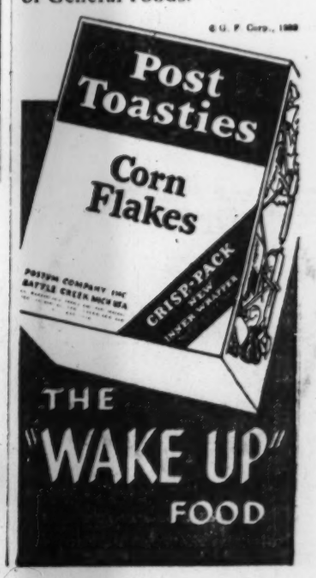
Post Toasties is *always* grand to eat—wherever you get it! Always fresh! Oven-crisp, flavory flakes that taste so good with milk or cream and sugar—or topped off with luscious fruits or berries!

There's *quick energy*, too, in these tender, toasted hearts of corn. So, if you are eating at hotels or restaurants, order Post Toasties regularly every day. Ask for it by name. And when at home, order the large size package at your grocer's.

Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.



Light Volume Of Trading With An Uncertain Trend

Moderate Early Decline Followed by Tendency to Recover

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Security markets moved cautiously today as traders attempted to interpret the New York Stock Exchange curbs on speculation.

The activity in both stocks and bonds was at an extremely low ebb, and quotations in all categories mulled about in a narrow range throughout the early hours. Many of the leaders sagged fractionally to around a point, but various specialties maintained fairly firm positions.

Early losses of fractions to around 2 points were largely canceled in late dealings, while "wet" shares and a number of other specialties moved moderately higher.

U. S. Steel and General Motors were steady. Bethlehem, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Chrysler, National Distillers, Allied Chemical and U. S. Smelting were higher, while Case, United Aircraft, American Can and du Pont were a little lower.

Transfers approximated 1,550,000 shares.

Grains were moderately lower in the restricted Chicago center and were barely steady at Winnipeg. Cotton and silver futures pointed somewhat lower.

The dollar slumped again in early dealings, but soon got back virtually all of its losses. Bonds were dull and irregular.

While market observers generally expressed the opinion that a backing and filling movement probably could be expected during the next few weeks, barring exceptional news, it was pointed out that the recent relaxation of liquidating pressure was a good sign and that, if prices remain within a comparatively narrow range for awhile, considerable investment buying may be attracted.

Inflation Talk

Yesterday's flare-up of speculative inflationary psychology, based on an unconfirmed financial news ticker service story from Washington, seemingly did not get very far. Many traders who bought hopefully in Wednesday's last-minute rush sold in the early hours today when it was realized that any drastic currency expansion would not fit in with the revival of confidence indicated by the heavy oversubscription of the Government's new bond issue.

The report of Dun and Bradstreet, that bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 2 fell off about $600,000,000 from the preceding week's total, was highly interesting to financial circles. While the recession was considered fairly large, under the circumstances, it was pointed out that the aggregate clearings for leading cities of $4,897,601,000 was still nine per cent above the figure in the same week last year. The last week's total included only two days of the heavy first-of-the-month settlements, whereas the 1932 week included three.

Bond Market Quiet

Due to general inactivity, the bond market continued unable to develop a positive trend today. Heaviness in some secondary rail and industrial loans had a partial offset in a few advances of a point or more in a mixed group of issues.

Most of the transportation obligations showed an inclination to sag in the absence of an active trading interest. The drooping tone brought losses ranging from fractions to a point in some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, and Nickel Plate.

Somewhat better action marked Illinois Central 4¾s, National Dairy Products 5½s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and American & Power 5s, which improved from minor fractions to a maximum of 2 points.

United States Governments held in a narrow groove so far as quotations were concerned and dealings were light.

The foreign department in its general dullness and narrowness of price swings conformed to the trend in other departments. Austrian 7s climbed about a point and French 7½s did as well. British 5½s were steadier within a small range. Japan 6½s showed fractional improvement.

Chicago Grain Prices Turn Briskly Upward

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Extremely bullish crop reports both from the American and Canadian Northwest gave wheat prices a brisk upturn late today.

The wheat market earlier averaged lower, influenced a good deal by trade forecasts that world import requirements of wheat for 1933-34 would be the smallest met within years. World import wheat needs were put at 576,000,000 bushels, compared with 704,000,000 last year and 776,000,000 two seasons ago, a circumstance attributed largely to determined governmental efforts likely to result in Europe (exclusive of Russia) raising 60,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝-1 cent above yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ½ lower, oats ¼-1 down, and provisions varying from 22 cents decline to a rise of 5 cents.

Closing prices were: Wheat—September, 1.00¾-1.01; December, 1.04¼-⅝; May, 1.08¾-1.09. Corn—September, 56¼; December, 60¾-⅞; May, 66⅛-¼. Oats—September, 41¼-⅜; December, 44¼; May, 48. Rye—September, 75⅞; December, 81¼; May, 86¼.

Bank of France

PARIS, Aug. 3—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	July 29	July 31
Gold	81,976,000	81,728,000
Sight balances abroad	2,572,000	2,572,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,174,000	1,174,000
Comm'l bills France	3,305,000	2,723,000
Adv agst securities	2,661,000	2,684,000
Neg bonds of st	6,462,000	6,467,000
Circulation	82,853,000	82,253,000
Tot cred cur accounts	22,018,000	21,853,000
Treasury	743,000	622,000
Sinking fund	2,009,000	2,012,000
Private	18,982,000	19,005,000
Tot sight liabilities	104,871,000	104,107,000
Ratio	78.17%	78.50%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Last Aug. 2
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2500	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
21¼	8	1	Adams Millis	300	16⅛	16	16	17¼
12½	8½	..	Addressograph	500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
8¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	6¼	6	6⅛	8¾
11¾	8¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	2800	98	96	96	96¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2½	2½	2½	..
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	40000	36¾	34¾	34¾	36½
8¼	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	4400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	13	12	12	13
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2500	118½	116⅛	117½	117
26¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2900	18⅝	17⅜	18⅛	17⅞
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	17½	16¾	16¾	..
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	34	32	34	..
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	300	33	32¼	32¼	34½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1600	28½	26¼	28	27
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	26½	20¼	20½	20½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2000	11¼	11	11	11¼
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	110	45	43½	41	45
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	106	106	106	..
97½	49½	4	Am Can	3500	85¾	83¼	83½	86
39¾	6½	..	Am Car &2Fdry	1000	37½	36	37	37½
14	1⅜	..	Am Chain	300	10	10	10	9½
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	20	20	20	..
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	29000	48¾	44¼	46⅛	47¾
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am @ For Pow	8900	13½	11¼	11⅝	12¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	25	24	24	24
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½
16	3½	..	Am Hide & L	300	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
12½	3½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	7100	12⅜	11⅛	11¾	12¾
15½	4¼	..	Am International	1300	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
3½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	3000	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
39½	8½	..	Am Locomotive	800	26¼	26	26	26
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	45½	45½	45½	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	3800	18	17½	17½	17½
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4100	13½	12¾	12¾	13
41½	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	33	32⅛	32½	30
35	9	¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	27½	27	27½	26
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	13100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½
31½	8¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	11500	22⅜	20½	21¾	22
7½	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	4⅜	4⅜	5	..
..	4½	..	Am Ship & Com	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	30	29	29	..
42½	16¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10000	35½	33¼	33½	34½
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	65	65	65	..
21	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	19	18½	18½	19½
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	300	39½	39½	39½	39½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	50	48	48	48
134⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9700	125⅞	123¾	124	124½
43¼	10⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	1800	30½	29	29½	29½
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	500	24¾	24	24	24½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2600	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Ab Woolen pf	3000	48	47	47	47⅜
4¼	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	3	3	3	..
14¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	11	11	11	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	24000	17⅜	16⅞	17	17¾
15½	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	3800	26	25	25¾	26
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	20	106	106	106	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	83	83	83	84½
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour I A	1500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
8	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2600	67	66	66	67¼
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅝
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	1000	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	..
3½	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
35½	6⅝	..	Asso Oil	30	33⅓	33	33⅓	59
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3000	60	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	2000	65	65	65	65
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	46	45½	45½	46½
31⅞	11¾	1	Atl Refining	4200	25	24	24	24¾
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	200	29	27¾	27¾	28
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	400	10	10	10	10
84¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1600	57½	54	54¾	57¼
9¾	⅝	..	Austin Nichols	100	..	..	..	..
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	8400	10¼	10¼	10½	10¾
17⅞	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8000	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	11000	29	27½	28¼	28⅞
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	38	38	38	39
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	110	103	102½	102½	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18¾	17½	18⅛	18¾
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
91½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	..
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	6200	18⅜	16⅞	18⅛	18⅛
11½	9	..	Best & Co	200	26	24½	25½	28½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	15500	41⅜	38⅜	39¾	39¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	68	65¼	65¼	65
29½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	24	24	24	22
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	15	15	15	14¾
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	40	39	39	40
33⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	2600	32⅞	32½	32½	33¼
21⅛	5¼	..	Borg Warner	1000	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1800	10½	9⅞	10½	10½
18⅝	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	..	..	..	16
41¼	21⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	33	32	32	33⅜
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	..
87½	65½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	12	12	12	12¼
4¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	400	2	2	2	2
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	10⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
19⅜	3¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1800	14⅝	12¼	13⅜	13
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	900	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	600	30	30	30	29
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	9	9	9	..
20⅜	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1900	15¾	15½	15½	15⅜
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	4200	32	30	31⅜	32
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	26½	26	26	26½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	10	10	10	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
91½	7½	1	Canada Dry	8300	31	28½	30	30½
20⅞	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	9600	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅝
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29	29	29	29
103⅛	30½	..	Case Thresh	13300	69¾	66½	67	69¾
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2700	21½	20½	20¾	21½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	19000	39¾	37	37¼	39⅜
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	32½	29¾	32	30¼
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
22⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	31500	34	31½	31⅞	33½
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	700	5½	4¾	5¼	5
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	9½	8	9½	9½
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1700	42	40¾	40⅞	40¼
48	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	6000	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	43¼
8	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4½	4½	4½	4
8½	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	5
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2700	9½	8½	8½	9⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	13400	14⅞	13½	13⅞	15
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4800	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	14
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	21½	21	21	21½
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	20	19	19½	19¼
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	800	7	6½	6¾	6⅝
15	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	200	9	9	9	9¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	11	11	11	11
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1900	24¾	24½	24½	24½
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	100	19	18	18½	..
39⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	43500	34¾	32⅜	33⅜	33½
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	20½	20½	20½	20½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	70	70	70	70
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	2400	2	1⅞	2	2
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	40	5	4½	4½	5
2¼	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	29
22⅜	..	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	17	16¾	17	16¾
86¼	40	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	85¼	85¼	85¼	86⅜
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	14½	14	14	14½
17⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	23100	5⅜	4½	5½	5
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	32½	32½	32½	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	7500	20⅜	19¼	19¾	20¼
83	59	6	Columbia G pf	100	76½	76¾	78¾	..
24½	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	23¼	22	22½	21
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	55	54	54	53¾
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	600	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	33½	32¾	32¾	34½
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	85700	34⅜	32¾	33	34½
6¼	1⅜	..	Commwlth & Co	5100	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3¾
60½	21	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	46	46	46	45½
27⅝	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	21½	20½6	21½	20⅞
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	10⅝	9¾	9¾	9½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	6800	54¼	53	53½	53⅞
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93½	93½	93½	92⅝
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	7200	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	11
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6½	6½	6½	5⅞
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1400	2	1⅞	2	2
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	400	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
4½	⅛	..	Container B	500	3½	3	3	3⅛
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	700	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60	60	60	60⅜
65⅜	35¼	2	Cont Can	900	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	12	12	12	..
36½	11½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	29¼	28¼	28½	29¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1600	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4500	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	14⅛
85⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1500	81½	79⅞	80½	79¾
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	900	32	31	31	31¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	47⅛	47	47¾	47
38½	34½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	30	27¾	29½	27
60¾	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48	48	48	..
2¾	½	..	Cuba Co	1000	2	2	2	2
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1400	23¾	20½	23½	20¾
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	52	50	52	49
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4700	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
8	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	6⅞	5⅝	6¼	5¼
95	74	7	Cushman	10	90	90	90	..
8¾	1⅝	.60	Davega St	100	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
93⅜	37⅜	6	Del & Hudson	700	72	70½	70¾	70
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9300	32⅜	31⅜	31¾	32½
91½	48	..	Detroit Edison	200	83½	83½	83½	..
32½	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	33¼	31½	32¼	31¼
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	23	22¾	22⅞	23
31	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29	29	29	..
38⅞	12	1	Dome Mines	18500	32⅜	30⅝	30⅝	32½
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2100	14½	13¾	14⅛	14
10⅝	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	7½	7½	7½	..
85⅝	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	10800	71⅝	69½	69¾	71½
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	100	100	100	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	77	76½	76¼	..
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4600	13½	13	13	13⅜
9¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	700	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	13¾	13¼	13¾	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	18¾	18	18	18¾
88½	78⅛	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	85	85	85	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	6800	7⅛	5½	6⅜	6
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	3½	2⅞	2⅞	2½
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	10	9	9⅜	10
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	31	30	30	30
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	43½	42	43	..
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	2	1⅞	2	2
2¼	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	3	3	3	3
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	57	57	57	57
47	15½	5	Engineers PS Spf	100	30½	30½	30½	31
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25⅝	3¾	..	Erie R	2900	23½	23½	23¾	22
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1100	24½	24½	24½	24½
23½	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	600	19¼	19	19	18½
18⅜	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	10	9⅞	10	9⅝
7½	⅜	..	Evans Products	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	4¾
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
4⅞	⅜	..	Fed Servw W	100	2½	2½	2⅞	..
6⅜	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	2900	25¼	23¾	24½	25¼
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	70½	70½	70½	70
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	61	61	61	61
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	12½	12½	12½	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	13⅞
2	⅛	..	Fox Film cls	2800	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
26½	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22½	22½	22½	..
23⅜	5	..	Foundation	3800	17¼	15	16½	15⅜
4½	⅜	..	Fox Film A	2100	3¼	2⅜	3¼	3
45¼	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	3600	39	37¼	38	38¾
4¾	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
20	6½	..	Gamewell	20	15	15	15	15½
18	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	1700	9	8¾	9	8¾
42¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3400	38	35½	38½	35¾
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1300	18¾	18	18	19¾
30⅜	11½	..	Gen Baking	200	15½	15	15	15
108	90¾	8	Gen Baking pf	40	104½	103½	103½	103
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
11⅜	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	15	13	13	..
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9400	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
12¼	10½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12½	12	12	12
19¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	1700	35¾	35½	35½	35½
2⅞	..	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	21000	15	14¼	14¼	14½
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
34¼	10	1	Gen Motors	18400	30⅝	29½	29¾	30
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	93	92¼	92¼	93⅜
75	71	6	Gen Print Ink pf	110	83	82	82	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	5	5	5	3¾
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
20	9¼	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2400	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
7⅝	⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	700	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
20	3¾	..	Glidden	1000	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	8100	10⅝	10	10	10
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	22	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
31⅜	3	..	Goodrich	4600	16⅛	15	15	16
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	42	41¾	42	42½
47⅜	9¼	..	Goodyear	5600

Financial: News and Comment

Exchange Takes Drastic Step To Curb Speculation

Margins Must Be 50 Per Cent on Small Accounts, 30 on Larger Ones

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Wall Street today was busy discussing the new rules adopted by the New York Stock Exchange to curb speculation.

Following a special meeting of the board of governors, the exchange last night promulgated several new regulations designed to tighten restrictions surrounding margin trading in stocks and low-priced bonds.

One decreed that margins be at least 50 per cent on small accounts, with a minimum of 30 per cent on accounts with a debit balance of more than $5000. This marked a radical departure from the previous policy of the exchange in permitting members to fix their own margin limits, but it was pointed out in brokerage quarters today that a number of the larger houses for some time had been demanding margins as large as, if not larger than, called for under the new regulation.

The decision of the exchange to scrutinize closely pool operations through a compulsory weekly accounting of all trades of pools, syndicates, joint accounts and options, in which member firms are participants, was described by many of the brokers as "something with teeth" and a measure which should tend to discourage a repetition of some of the speculative excesses of the past.

In some quarters the opinion was expressed that tightening of the rule on margins was due to the practice of a relatively small number of firms in seeking accounts on thin margins for the purpose of building up their business.

The exchange also further curtailed the activities of customers' men. This was viewed as an extension of the exchange's numerous efforts to regulate business solicitation after the market's collapse in 1929.

The new rule, it was explained in brokerage quarters, was for the purpose of discouraging high power solicitation of margin business and especially to discourage the practice of some customers' men in establishing contacts with the customers in their homes.

The new rules went into effect today on new accounts; old accounts will be effected Sept. 15.

Published reports that some Stock Exchange members were considering removal of the exchange to Jersey City or Newark, N. J., to avoid proposed increases i ntransfer taxes led Wall Street to wonder whether the exchange would not find its big property investment here a big obstacle to such removal.

At the same time no secret is being made of the exchange's concern over the preesnt drive by New York City for further levies on dealings. The proposed tax would be in addition to the state and federal taxes already in effect, and would mean a total impost of 12 or 13 cents a share on transactions in stocks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senator Thomas (D.), Oklahoma, says the New York Stock Exchange must do more than "discourage" speculation or there will be legislation to regulate the exchanges. Mr. Thomas frequently has urged federal legislation. He said the changes approved yesterday by the New York market were made because "they know something must be done or they probably will be in trouble."

Directors of the exchange realize, he added, that their house must be put in order "so Congress will find no complaint" when it meets in January.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

22 Boylston St., Boston

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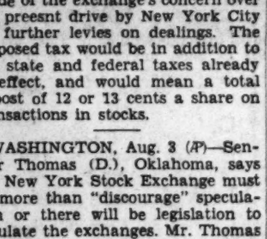
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15



SERVICE

New York has one of the oldest regiments in the country, the *Seventh*—a "crack" outfit with a fine record which dates back before Civil War days.

Two years before the Seventh answered the call to the colors in 1861, this bank, one of the nation's oldest and largest, started serving the people of New York.

No depositor has ever lost a penny entrusted to our care and during our 74 years of service we have paid regular dividends to depositors amounting to $154,885,673.87.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

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Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Cuba Seeks Loan Of $45,000,000

Havana, Aug. 3

A BILL has been presented to the Cuban House authorizing negotiation of a $45,000,000 5½ per cent 40-year loan at 90, with amortization to commence after five years.

Proceeds would pay off the $10,800,000 Cuban Government 5 per cent loan, 1944, and pay salaries and other debts to public employees, accruals on supplies and rents the last two fiscal years, budgetary debts for 1928-1929 and 1929-1930 and special funds provided for revision of debts.

The new loan would be secured by taxes securing the 5s, 1944, an additional amount of customs revenues, tax of 1 cent a pound on rice consumption and a half cent a pound on sugar.

Warren Brothers To Receive Cuban Interest Payment

Warren Brothers Co. announces that under date of Aug. 2 a contract has been entered into between the Government of the Republic of Cuba and the First National Bank of Boston, Havana branch, fiscal agent for the $20,000,000 issue of Cuban 5½ per cent gold notes, due June 30, 1935 (of which issue Warren Brothers Co. owns $9,773,400) containing the following provisions:

1. The Government has already deposited $1,250,000 with the fiscal agent in United States currency and agrees at an early date to complete the requirement of $2,905,466.88 for the purpose of paying in full the accrued interest to June 30, 1933.

2. Holders of the 5½ per cent gold notes of 1935 may deposit them with the fiscal agent at Havana or Boston and receive interim receipts. When sufficient cash is received by the fiscal agent to pay all accrued interest the holders will receive cash payment of the five coupons due June 30, 1933, including compound interest. Warren Brothers Co.'s proportion of the accrued interest is approximately $1,420,000.

3. The Government will issue new 5½ per cent gold notes maturing June 30, 1950, to be exchanged par for par for the gold notes of 1935. The new notes will be secured by a pledge of certain public works revenues somewhat modified from the pledge of the former notes, and in addition, thereto a new pledge, effective July 1, 1934, of ½-cent per pound on all sugar consumed in Cuba up to the amount of $1,100,000 per annum, to be applied semi-annually by lot to the amortization of the new notes or for interest in case the revenues from public works are insufficient. It is estimated that the new notes should be retired through operation of the sinking fund some years before their maturity.

4. The contract will be submitted to the Cuban Congress for ratification.

Butler Bros. Sales Rise 11 Per Cent

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Sales of Butler Brothers for the first six months of the year were 11.3 per cent greater than a year ago and July showed a better gain than any preceding month, President Frank S. Cunningham reported to stockholders today. After a "substantial" loss in the first quarter there was a profit in the second quarter, reducing the net loss for the six months to less than half the loss in that period of 1932.

Cunningham said the company had pledged a reduction of the working week to 40 hours and advanced minimum wages in compliance with the President's request.

Norfolk & Western Net

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 — Norfolk & Western Railway reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, surplus of $7,145,523 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 4 per cent preferred to $4.75 a share on the 1,406,483 shares of common, compared with $5,380,018, or $3.50 a common share in the first half of 1932.

National Lead Company Earnings

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—National Lead Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, a net profit of $1,698,352, after charges, depreciation, depletion, etc., but not including dividends on National Lead stock, both preferred and common, owned by the company.

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Six Mortgage Concerns Taken Over by State

New York Insurance Superintendent Moves to Help Bondholders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The guaranteed mortgage bond situation here emerged somewhat today from the nebulous atmosphere which has shrouded it for several months with the announcement by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance, of a general outline of the plan under which he intends to administer the affairs of the two largest companies in that field.

Simultaneously Mr. Van Shaick announced that 27 title and mortgage guaranty companies had been relieved of the restrictions under which they have been operating since March 15, 1933, and that he had taken over four other companies for rehabilitation, their business to be conducted "for the benefit of their creditors." A rehabilitation program for the remaining 10 companies under the jurisdiction of the insurance department is being formulated and will be announced within the next two weeks, he said.

Rehabilitator Holds Stock

The two companies which have been reorganized with the consent of their respective boards of directors are the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, the largest organization of its kind in this country, and the Lawyers Mortgage Company. These two companies are being succeeded by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Corporation and the Lawyers Mortgage Guarantee Corporation, respectively, each with a capital structure of $3,200,000, the entire stock to be held by the superintendent of insurance as rehabilitator for the benefit of the creditors of the old companies.

The new companies will service the mortgages and properties held by the old companies and hereafter will only issue guarantees of a restrictive character, the announcement said.

These new companies will issue a new form of policy which will guarantee only certain of the obligations of the mortgagors and will not include guarantee of the principal of the mortgage.

"The new form of guaranteed policy will be directed primarily to a guarantee of interest 60 days after due date, taxes, current instalments of assessments, water rents, insurance premiums and foreclosure expenses, but will contain no guarantee of the principal of the mortgages," the announcement says. "The proposed change for this guarantee will be one-half of 1 per cent of the principal of the mortgage annually.

Guarantees Restricted

"No guarantee policy will be written upon any mortgage where the annual interest charge under such guarantee will exceed 1½ per cent of the then capital, surplus and reserves of the new corporation.

"No new guarantee will be written at any time when the total annual interest liability upon all outstanding guarantees equals or exceeds five times the then capital, surplus and reserves of the new corporation."

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company has outstanding guaranteed mortgages totaling $834,963,175. Since its organization, the company has guaranteed $2,160,625,237 in mortgages, its petition to the court for rehabilitation said.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company now has outstanding guarantees amounting to approximately $366,000,000; since its organization it has guaranteed $1,315,701,479, its petition said.

The four companies which the superintendent of insurance has taken over for rehabilitation are the Union Guarantee & Mortgage Company, the First Mortgage Guaranty & Title Company of New Rochelle, the National Title Guaranty Company and the State Title & Mortgage Company.

Prussia Seeks to Make Full Dollar Payments

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The Free State of Prussia is notifying holders of its 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds, external loan of 1926, that while it is prohibited by law from transmitting funds necessary to pay the interest and redemption price due Sept. 15, it will continue its efforts to obtain permission to make the full dollar payments.

The German Government's decree of June 9 requires the deposit with the Conversion Bank for Foreign Debts of the Reichmark equivalent of the interest and redemption price. The Reichsbank has indicated that permission will be given in due course to trasmit in dollars 50 per cent of the interest due Sept. 15, with the remaining 50 per cent to be paid in the form of a Reichsmark instrument, evidencing deposit in the Conversion Bank.

Through Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., as fiscal agents, it is announced that the usual draw for redemption, through the sinking fund, on Sept. 15 has been made.

Decline in Canadian New Issues for July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Total new financing in Canada for July amounted to $24,554,920, as compared with $93,381,535 in June and $35,244,160 in July, 1932, according to statistics compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation.

The total sales for the first seven months of 1933 were $154,762,194 as compared with $197,398,701 a year ago. Except for the $60,000,000 issue of 4 per cent notes due Oct. 1, 1934, which was sold in the United States in June, all of the issues were payable in lawful money of Canada only.

Rise in Pound in New York Due to Dollar Depreciation

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Council of Foreign Relations

Discount in Relation to the Gold Franc

Chart Shows Fluctuations of Two Currencies in Terms of French Franc—Both at Approximately Same Discount in July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—This chart, compiled by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, shows the fluctuations of dollar and sterling exchange in terms of the French franc during 1932 and the first half of 1933. While the dollar was on a gold basis, its fluctuations were governed by the upper and lower "gold points," representing the cost of shipping gold.

In the financial crisis from April to June, 1932, the dollar remained at or near the lower gold point, and gold was exported from the United States in large volume. In these same months there was a substantial improvement in the gold value of the pound.

The sharp decline of the pound in November and early December reflected speculative operations in exchange in anticipation of the British Government's payment of $95,000,000 on its American war debt on Dec. 15. The Government's decision to ship gold instead of buying dollar exchange was followed by improvement in the position of sterling.

In 1933, after the United States Government had placed an embargo on gold exports in March and had definitely abandoned the gold standard in April, there was a rapid depreciation of the dollar. In June this depreciation was checked to some extent on the expectation that action might be taken at the World Economic Conference in London to stabilize currencies, but when President Roosevelt on July 3 announced his opposition to immediate stabilization, the depreciation of the dollar continued, and by the middle of the month it was only slightly less than that of the pound. On July 19 for a brief period the dollar and the pound were at approximately the same discount.

The chart shows that the rise in the pound in New York has not been due to its appreciation in terms of gold, but to the depreciation of the dollar. While the dollar has fluctuated, the pound has been relatively stable.

The World's Business

Refinement of Codes

A PLEA was made here the other day for the refinement of master codes so as to take account of the peculiar circumstances of industry. I gathered from a manufacturer today that the recovery administration which at first was inclined to make a code as all-embracing as possible, is now showing signs of sympathy with requests for separate codes. This man is in the metal business. He is already enrolled in three codes dealing with three separate metals. But his main business is a peculiar type of refining. He and one other manufacturer share the business. It has been intimated from Washington that the submission of a code with these two signatories would be sympathetically received. In the early days there seemed no option but to join up with the producers who supply the metal for refining in a code of fair competition which would not have fitted this particular industry at all and which, in fact, would have made its operations totally uneconomic.

* * *

Squawks

In addition to his other duties, Prof. Raymond Moley is reputedly in charge of what Gen. Hugh S. Johnson called the "squawks." These are the justifiable complaints of persons with the legislation which the Roosevelt Administration rushed to the statute books in its first spell of office. It is hoped, apparently, to ask Congress to make such changes as are deemed necessary in the light of experience. Underwriters in New York hope to see some alteration in the Securities Act which will not make it so perilous for them to remain in business. A banker explained the difficulty of getting the heads of a concern seeking to increase its capital to reveal in the public prospectus all the data required by the act. One man said to him, "I will tell everything to the Federal Trade Commission, but I don't like all this information going out in public. I am not a wealthy man. But it would seem so if I revealed all my holdings in this company, as practically all my money is in it. I happen to have two children under 10. If this company prospers, I shall be a standing target for the kidnapers. I prefer to wait till we end this menace before shouting my possessions from the housetop."

* * *

Law on the Upgrade

Lawyers, who have been very hard hit in the depression, are the first beneficiaries of the new deal. In New York work on the codes and on calls for legal advice from corporations who want to know where they stand in the maze of new legislation has put many legal "shops" on double shifts.

* * *

The Gold Bloc

France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium are well equipped for their fight to stay on gold. Here is a list showing how their metal resources have risen since 1927 (in millions of dollars):

France	$950	$3250
Belgium	163	350
Holland	180	415
Switzerland	115	450

Now, in spite of these resources, it would be easy for these nations to be dragged off gold. Let fright set in. A flight of gold would be generated to the gold capital that was deemed safe. The process could be cumulative until all the members of the gold bloc were driven off the standard. But, if the central banks really unite, then there is practically no danger; for, as fast as the gold entered a country, that country's central bank could return it on loan. Something on this order seems to have been evolved by the gold bloc since the London breakup. They have decided, in Taft's phrase, that if they do not hang together, they will hang separately, and thus we have the spectacle of a European union in embryo that defied even Aristide Briand's pioneering. This does not mean that the danger to the gold bloc is past. A good deal still depends upon American monetary policy.

* * *

The Dollar

The reported intention of the Administration to leave the dollar alone and allow recovery to be governed solely by internal business conditions may sound strange. The dollar has been left alone. London parleys broke up because the Administration said it would leave it alone. There is no official Treasury fund in existence to put up the dollar or to keep it down. The Federal Reserve System has no authority to "steady the exchanges." What, then, does this talk of leaving the dollar alone mean? It means that the Administration has apparently called a truce to talking down the dollar. The American currency in terms of foreign currencies is naturally strong. It started to fall because of the existence in the President's pocket of permissive powers to devalue the currency. The result was entirely logical. Money holders started to sell dollars, the value of which might be cut in half by the exercise of the President's powers. Speculators trooped into the foreign market from all the world on this dollar-selling game. The dollar gradually sunk to 30 per cent below its previous gold parity. All the time the Administration egged on the fall either by inferring that the dollar was inherently weak or by saying that the fall had not gone far enough. A nod is as good as a wink to international speculators. They redoubled their energies. They were further encouraged by the statements of seeming responsible agencies like the Committee for the Nation that the President should not be content till he had seen the dollar fall in relation to the pound to $5.80. The lowest point was reached on July 19. In terms of the pound the dollar crossed the old parity mark with the pound of $4.86. In terms of gold the dollar was then 31⅝ per cent below par. Its improvement since then has been almost as rapid as its depreciation. Its natural strength has reasserted itself. Speculators are not so bold. Now that the Administration has apparently decided to stop egging down the dollar, the assumption is that improvement will be continuous, though of course the cloud of eventual devaluation will hang over the currency. Conservative financiers do not disguise their pleasure. Business recovery may be spurred by monetary uncertainty, but it cannot be maintained on such a basis. The development is a sign that for the nonce at any rate conservative advice is in the saddle in Washington.

H. B. R.

Chicago & North Western Earnings Up in Six Months

System Comes Within a Few Thousand of Covering June Fixed Charges

CHICAGO—Chicago & North Western came within a few thousand of covering fixed charges in June, according to present estimates. Gross was about $7,000,000 compared with $6,154,535 in May and $5,853,137 in June, 1932.

Net railway operating income exceeded $1,000,000 compared with $173,424 in May and a net operating deficit of $173,234 in June, 1932. Net operating income had not reached $1,000,000 since October, last year.

The amount available for charges was aided by the fact that other income for June ran somewhat above the average for the preceding five months.

With inclusion of June results the road had six months' deficit after charges of about $7,500,000, compared with a deficit of $7,154,009 the like 1932 period.

Subject to developments from the grain market situation, expectations continue that the road during the second half will cover fixed charges for the period, with perhaps something to spare. In latter six months of 1932 deficit after charges was over $4,000,000.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, on which North Western counts this year for payment of half or more of the $2,485,230 annual interest on first mortgage bonds of the Omaha held by North Western, got well in the black in June and ended the six months with net deficit after charges considerably less than a year ago.

The Omaha earned about $166,000 after charges last month, compared with net loss of $8679 in May and a deficit of $240,754 after charges in June, 1932. This result brought a net loss for six months to less than $1,100,000, compared with $1,888,802 in first half of 1932, a decrease of about $790,000 in this item.

Taking the two roads together, North Western system as a whole ended the first half with net loss somewhat smaller than a year ago.

Hamilton-Carhartt Manufacturing Co. At Peak Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 3—For the first July in 10 years, the Hamilton-Carhartt Manufacturing Company this year operated at peak capacity, doing more business than during the peak years of 1928 and 1929.

Heavy orders, which made it possible for the firm to add 100 employees, are a direct result of improved business conditions in the West, explained Mr. R. H. Soren, general manager of the company.

Wages of each employee of the company were recently increased 20 per cent, said Mr. Soren, who pointed out that they are now "at par with the war-time pay roll."

The belief that the one way to bring back prosperity is to increase wages to such an extent that purchasing power will be increased was the reason for this large increase.

Dividend Declarations

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5.

American StSeel Foundries Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Treasury Issue Six Times Oversubscribed

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 3

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT reported that Treasury offerings of $850,000,000 bonds and certificates for the August refinancing had been oversubscribed by six times.

He said that the net result was to put the Treasury in a happy position for governmental financing throughout the rest of the year.

Washington, Aug. 3

Acting Secretary Acheson announces offering of $75,000,000 Treasury 91-day bills to be dated Aug. 9 and mature Nov. 8, open for bids to 2 p. m. Monday, Aug. 7.

Associated Gas Has Over 250,000 Security Holders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The total security holders for the Associated Gas & Electric System, eliminating duplications, was 253,634 at July 1, 1933, comparing with 254,784 at the first of the year. This includes holders in every state in the United States and various possessions. New York led the states with 92,140 holders; Pennsylvania had 51,675 and Massachusetts 15,756. Among United States possessions, the Philippine Islands were foremost with 2010 holders.

Foreign holdings, including United States and its possessions, totaled 10,268 holders, in 31 countries and their dependencies. The greatest number of foreign owners was in Holland, where Associated securities were owned by 7453 individuals.

As of July 1, there were 118,116 customer owners of Associated System securities located throughout the territory served. This is a gain of 1234 holders over the total of 116,882 reported at July 1 last year, and is 13,081 over the total of 105,035 reported on Jan. 1, 1932.

Institutions and fiduciaries totaled 9229 at July 1, 1933, a gain of 162 since the first of the year. System securities were held by 797 banks and trust companies, 259 investment trusts and 129 insurance companies as of July 1.

Insurance Stocks Make New Highs

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—New high levels for 1933, topping also the highest levels of 1932, were reached by insurance stocks during July, Hoit, Rose & Troster report. Opening July 1 at 34.32, the low for the month, the weighted average of 20 leading issues reached the new 1933 high of 39.43 on July 18, compared with 1932 high of 35.32 on March 8, 1932.

Subsequently, in sympathy with the general market, the list turned downward but closed July 31 at 35.60, still above the 1932 high.

Calculated on closing bid prices, the range for the month was as follows:

	Month's New '33 Low July 1	High July 18	Close July 31
Ætna Gas & Surety	49½	57	52
Ætna (Fire)	33¾	38¼	32¼
Ætna Life	18½	27⅝	23¼
Continental Gas	11½	13½	13
Fireman's (Newark)	5¾	6½	5½
Franklin Fire	16	19	16½
Great Amer Ins	16⅞	18½	16⅜
Halifax	12½	14	13¾
Hanover	25½	30	27
Harmonia	12¾	17	14½
Hartford Fire	43	48	44
Hart Steam Boiler	45	51	47
Home Insurance	19¾	22¼	19⅜
National Fire	45½	48	45
National Liberty	5	6	5
Prov Washington	22	28	24
Phœnix	53	58½	53½
Travelers	412	478	427
U S Fire	26⅛	34¼	31½
Westchester Fire	19¾	23¾	19½
Weighted average	34.32	39.42	35.60

Taxation May Be Stumblingblock To Blanket Code

High Levies Seen as Factor in Spread Between Wages and Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Excessive taxation, which continues to increase, may prove a serious stumblingblock to the success of the Administration's "blanket code," says the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin.

"Employment," says the institute, "depends upon an increase in purchasing power which in turn depends upon a greater increase in average earnings per worker than in prices, and one of the factors which is now causing this abnormal spread between wages and prices is excessively high taxes."

The "blanket code" which the Administration at Washington is now endeavoring to put into effect provides for a minimum wage of $14 a week for factory employees and a maximum week of 35 hours. This represents a 14.2 per cent reduction in hours from the May schedule and an increase of 16.7 per cent over the May level in wage rates. If the "blanket code" had been in effect in May, average earnings per worker would have been the same as they actually were, provided that total output remained the same, because the reduction in hours would have offset the increase in wage rates.

With total production remaining unchanged and each employee working 35 hours a week instead of 40.8, the number of factory workers employed would have totaled 6,115,000 as compared with the actual 5,246,000, an increase of 16.6 per cent.

If employment in all occupations had shown a similar increase, there would have been 5,615,000 more persons employed in May than there actually were. This is the reasoning behind the Administration's statement that the adoption of the "blanket code" will put 6,000,000 persons to work.

Under the "blanket code," however, total production in May would have been smaller than it actually was. While the average earnings per worker would have been the same, the worker's buying power would have been lower, because the increase in wage rates would have increased costs and raised prices. This reduction in total output would have eliminated the need for more workers. Consequently, the calculated increase in employment would not have occurred. In fact, employment would have attended to decrease because of the workers' reduced purchasing power.

July Raw Silk Imports

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Raw silk imports in July, totaling 62,348 bales, increased 72.9 per cent over a year ago, while deliveries to mills, amounting to 44,597 bales, increased 16.2 per cent, reports the Silk Association of America.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Aug. 3—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

THE Board of Directors of Armour and Company (Illinois) has approved and submitted to stockholders, for vote on August 22, 1933, a Plan for readjustment and simplification of the capital structure of the Company. Holders of a very large number of shares of stock have already indicated their approval by sending in their proxies.

The management believes that this Plan affords to all classes of stockholders a real opportunity materially to improve the financial structure of their Company, and in doing so to place themselves in a position directly to benefit from such improvement.

In order that this Plan may be adopted, it is important that the stock of the corporation be represented as fully as possible at the meeting to be held on August 22, 1933. Stockholders and holders of voting trust certificates who have not yet sent in their proxies are therefore urged to do so at once.

Full details with respect to the Plan and its benefits are contained in the President's letter dated July 14, 1933 and enclosures, copies of which will be mailed upon request.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
By: T. G. LEE, President
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 2, 1933
This notice is addressed to stockholders residing in the state in which it is printed

Lott and Wood Win Twice In Doubles Play

Returning Davis Cup Star and Partner Advance Easily at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—While singles play was suspended for a day, contestants in the annual Southampton invitation tennis tournament got through the greater part of two rounds of doubles play yesterday with a minimum of casualties among the leading stars.

A couple of the seeded teams went out in first-round "upsets," but the favored combinations, Gregory S. Mangin of Newark and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, champions last year; George M. Lott Jr. and Sidney B. Wood Jr., Francis X. Shields and Frank A. Parker; the Oxford-Cambridge aces, Douglas G. Freshwater and Grady C. Frank; John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, and Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., all came through into the quarterfinal round.

Rain halted play for the day while the eighth and last of the second-round matches was in its second set with William T. Tilden 3d, and B. G. Calvert of Philadelphia, who scored one of the most surprising victories of the first round, leading G. Crawford and Bingham Morris, 6—3, 1—0. Tilden, a nephew of "Big Bill" Tilden, set the pace for his team in the first round as they eliminated a pair of California stars, Henry Culley and Joseph L. Coughlin, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7.

Jack P. Tidball, the intercollegiate champion from Los Angeles, and Robert Miller of Westbury, N. Y., defeated another seeded team, the Oxford-Cambridge combination of James W. Nuthall and Peter S. Young, 7—5, 6—4, but they bowed in turn to another pair of the visiting English collegians in the second round, losing to Freshwater and Frank, 6—3, 6—4.

Lott, the Davis Cup doubles star, who returned from Europe only Tuesday and didn't reach Southampton until noon yesterday, was in his best form as he joined up with Wood and won two easy victories. They first eliminated Edward W. Burns and Elmer C. Griffin of New York, 6—2, 6—4, then beat J. W. Stafford and L. Page of Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.

The defending champions, Mangin and Bell, downed New York combinations in straight sets, defeating Carl Gray and Herbert L. Bowman, 6—4, 6—3, and William Rosenbaum and Fred Baggs, 6—3, 6—4. The tall Shields, one of the singles favorites, and the brilliant young Parker stamped themselves as a dangerous doubles team by overwhelming Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, and his son, Dwight Jr., 6—0, 6—1, in the second round after beating Henry W. Prusoff of Seattle and Martyn Buxby of Miami, 6—1, 6—4, in the first.

Squall Ends Progress In World's Fair Rowing

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO Aug. 3—Two thirds of the second day's program was postponed until today when a squall arose during the annual championships of the Central States Rowing Association in the world's fair lagoon here yesterday. Heats in four events were held and one final was decided.

In the final, the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis won the six-oared barge race over the three-quarter mile course in 5m. 15s. It defeated the South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., by five lengths.

There was a strong cross wind from the lake. The Northerly Island protected lane No. 2, but lane No. 1 became choppy. One doubles shell swamped twice in trying to reach the starting line. Owing to the bridge built in the center of the lagoon which has only two arches it was necessary to run heats. This also shortened the course a quarter of a mile. The regulation race is one mile. The summary:

Six-Oared Barge Senior Championship—Final

Won by Western Rowing Club (John Kvenon, Charles Gruber, Edward Hoffman, Herman Miller, E. R. Beckman and Walter Schmidt. Adolph Kreuder, coxswain.) Southside B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—5m. 15s.

Singles

First Heat—Won by Adolph T. Kreuder, Western R. C., St. Louis; Adolph Ryser, Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—5m. 52s.

Second Heat—Won by Nicholas Kausch, Central R. C., St. Louis; George Hussong, South Side B. C., second. Time—6m. 50s.

Third Heat—Won by Adolph T. Kreuder, Western R. C.; Harry Carlson, Lincoln Park B. C., second. Time—7m. 10s.

Doubles

First Heat—Won by Central Rowing Club (Nicholas and Christ Kausch); Lincoln Park B. C. (Max Ryser and Lawrence Kerwin), second. Time—5m. 27s.

Second Heat—Won by South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill. (G. A. Holm and George Hussong); Lincoln Park B. C. (Harry Carlson and Reginald Warga). Time—5m. 51s.

Fours

First Heat—Won by Central Rowing Club (Edward Mossotti, William Leipholtz, Walter Rist and Fred Heidecker), St. Louis; South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—5m. 3s.

Eights

First Heat—Won by North End Rowing Club, St. Louis; Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—5m. 14s.

Clare and Ross Clash In New England Final

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—Charles Clare, 25-year-old golf champion of Connecticut, and Frank Ross, a former Nutmeg State champion, will battle 36 holes across the Manchester Country Club links today to decide the New England amateur golf championship.

Clare won his way into the finals by taking his afternoon match, yesterday, with Bob Grant, defending champion, 2 and 1. Ross defeated Dom Soccoli of Torrington, Conn., the New England public links champion, 4 and 2, in the second semifinal match.

The day's play was featured by a 23-hole battle in which Soccoli ousted Dow Ahern of Willimantic, Conn. During the course of this remarkable match, Soccoli evened up the count by sinking a 100-yard approach shot on the fifteenth while Ahern contributed the sensation of the day by placing a spoon shot on the first extra hole high in the branches of a pine tree, then used a putter to land the ball on the green and tie the hole.

Clare entered the semifinal by virtue of a 4-and-3 victory over Joe Lynch, the Massachusetts State champion, in the morning round. Grant had a hard fight in the quarterfinal to win over James Doland of the Green Hill Country Club. Ross defeated Robert Knowles of the Country Club, Massachusetts, 3 and 2, in the other quarterfinal match.

West Indies Score 496 For Eight vs. Norfolk

NORWICH, Eng., Aug. 3 (Canadian Press)—The touring British West Indies cricket team yesterday reached new scoring heights. The visitors tallied 496 runs for eight wickets in their match with Norfolk, second-class county eleven.

George Headley, the great batsman, from Jamaica, scored 257 runs and was still undefeated at close of play, the halfway mark in the two-day fixture. He was at bat more than five hours despite good bowling and the keenest fielding.

C. A. Roach contributed 103 runs. The score:

West Indies—First Inning

Roach c. r. c. Rought-Rought, b. Low	103
Christiani, b. r. c. Rought-Rought	1
Headley, not out	257
Sealey, b. r. c. Rought-Rought	20
Wiles, l. b. w. Ballance	14
Merry, b. Ballance	5
Griffith, b. d. c. Rought-Rought	19
Valentine, b. r. c. Rought-Rought	36
Martindale, c. Rich, b. Falcon	19
Achong, not out	5
Extras	17
Total (eight wickets)	496

To Race Against Gar Wood

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—William H. Hoy of Concord, veteran speedboat racer whose Pollyanna had thrice in the past two years clipped the world's record for 22-foot runabout craft, will make an assault on the world's record now held by Gar Wood, in a race with that famous motorboat pilot at the annual Labor Day meet in Detroit, he announced here yesterday.

Washington Beats Boston on Heinie Manush's Pinch Hit

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	62	35	.639
New York	60	37	.619
Philadelphia	48	49	.495
Cleveland	50	53	.485
Chicago	47	53	.475
Detroit	47	53	.470
Boston	44	52	.458
St. Louis	39	66	.371

Results Aug. 2

Washington 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 16, New York 3.
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 16, St. Louis 8.

Heinie Manush's single, with the bases full in the ninth inning, gave the first-place Washington Senators a 2-to-1 victory over Boston in an American League baseball game at Griffith Stadium yesterday. As the Yankees lost to the A's, the triumph put the Senators two games ahead in the standing. Alvin Crowder went the route for Washington, yielding only four singles. Dave Harris tied the score for the Senators in the eighth inning by hitting a homer. In the ninth, with Bob Kline pitching, the winners loaded the bases on two passes and an infield hit. Then up to the plate came Manush as a pinch hitter and he promptly singled home the deciding run.

The Philadelphia Athletics ended their six-game losing streak yesterday by defeating New York, 16 to 3. Connie Mack's boys drove out 19 hits behind the effective pitching of Earnshaw and Walberg, the former getting credit for the victory. Mickey Cochrane led the attack with a single, double, triple and homer, driving in four runs. Dib Williams batted across five runs with three singles. Charlie Ruffing, who started for the Yanks, was driven to the showers in the third inning after yielding six safeties. Bishop also hit a homer for the Athletics.

Going into the ninth inning with the score tied at 8-all, the Cleveland Indians pounded eight runs across the plate against the St. Louis Browns yesterday to win by 16 to 8. By winning, the Tribe remained within one game of the third-place Athletics. Wes Ferrell and George Blaeholder, the two starting pitchers, were hit hard. Stiles was working for the Browns when the Indians started their rally in the ninth. Hale hit a pair of homers for the losers, while Wes Ferrell connected with one for the Tribe.

Two ninth-inning rallies gave the Chicago White Sox a double victory over the Detroit Tigers yesterday at Navin Field. The scores were 2 to 1 and 4 to 3. Charlie Berry's home run with Lyons on base decided the first game. Sam Jones kept seven Detroit hits well scattered in this contest and was opposed by big Fred Marberry. In the second game, Swanson doubled with two out scoring Berry with the winning run. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	2	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	4	1

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Welland, Kline, Brown and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—2h. 11m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	3	0	2	1	4	3	0—	16	19	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—	3	10	1

Batteries—Earnshaw, Walberg and Cochrane, Madjeski; Ruffing, MacFayden, Brown, Uhle and Dickey, Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—2h. 26m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	8—	16	16	0
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0—	8	13	3

Batteries—Ferrell, Connally and Pytlak; Blaeholder, Hebert, Stiles and Shea. Winning pitcher—Connally. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 10m.

At Detroit—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	8	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Jones and Berry; Marberry and Pasek. Umpires—Dineen and Owens. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—	4	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—	3	8	0

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Frasier, Herring, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Herring. Umpires—Owens and Dineen. Time—1h. 44m.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Canadian Press)—Rain prevented play today in the Lancashire-Gloucestershire cricket fixture at Manchester. The match was set aside as a benefit for Ernest Tyldesley, fine batsman who joined Lancashire in 1909.

Closing scores in first class county matches were:

Surrey 257 (Gregory 62, Jupp 6 for 58); Northamptonshire 29 for 4 wickets, at the Oval.

Middlesex 368 (Hendren 222 not out); Essex 46 for 2 wickets, at Leyton.

Warwickshire 401 for 4 wickets (Croom 56, Bates 81, Wyatt 137 not out, Santall 79) against Worcestershire at Dudley.

Sussex 106 (Geary 4 for 20) and 36 for 6 wickets; Leicestershire 145 (Berry 50) at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Nottinghamshire 357 for 7 (Walker 127, Gunn 50), against Somerset at Nottingham.

Yorkshire 308 (Mitchell 62); Glamorgan 3 for 1 wicket, at Scarborough.

'Forban II' Wins Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MALO, France—The annual cross-channel yachting race from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to this old French fortress town has been won by Dr. D. Joitrain's yawl, "Forban II." The contest is promoted by the Yacht Club de Dinard, from whose imposing club-house on the Dinard quayside St. Malo is seen, across the estuary, as a photographer's delight. There was one British competitor among the seven starters—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Alston, whose 17-ton cutter, "Iolaire," finished fourth. "Minoru," owned by G. de Reverieu, was second, and "Pelleas," owned by F. Roques, third.

Thompson Wins Dutch Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Ross Thompson, United States golfer, won the Dutch open amateur championship here recently. He defeated R. G. Chittenden, England, in the final match, 4 and 3. In the semifinal round, Thompson beat Delcourt Van Krimpen, Holland, 3 and 2, while Chittenden accounted for the Irish veteran, Lionel Munn, 2 and 1.

Junior Series Dates

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—Finals of the American Legion's annual junior baseball world's series will be held this year at New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 2 and 3, it was announced here yesterday. Winners of the eastern sectional tournament, to be played at Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 22, 23 and 24, and of the western at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 25, 26 and 27, will go to New Orleans for the finals.

Rainville Loses in Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 3 (Canadian Press)—Canada's first ranking player, Marcel Rainville, of Montreal, was eliminated from his top-seeded berth in the Canadian men's singles tennis championship by the Hollywood junior, Ned Russell, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Squall Ends Progress In World's Fair Rowing

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO Aug. 3—Two thirds of the second day's program was postponed until today when a squall arose during the annual championships of the Central States Rowing Association in the world's fair lagoon here yesterday. Heats in four events were held and one final was decided.

In the final, the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis won the six-oared barge race over the three-quarter mile course in 5m. 15s. It defeated the South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., by five lengths.

There was a strong cross wind from the lake. The Northerly Island protected lane No. 2, but lane No. 1 became choppy. One doubles shell swamped twice in trying to reach the starting line. Owing to the bridge built in the center of the lagoon which has only two arches it was necessary to run heats. This also shortened the course a quarter of a mile. The regulation race is one mile. The summary:

Six-Oared Barge Senior Championship—Final

Won by Western Rowing Club (John Kvenon, Charles Gruber, Edward Hoffman, Herman Miller, E. R. Beckman and Walter Schmidt. Adolph Kreuder, coxswain.) Southside B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—5m. 15s.

Singles

First Heat—Won by Adolph T. Kreuder, Western R. C., St. Louis; Adolph Ryser, Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—5m. 52s.

Second Heat—Won by Nicholas Kausch, Central R. C., St. Louis; George Hussong, South Side B. C., second. Time—6m. 50s.

Third Heat—Won by Adolph T. Kreuder, Western R. C.; Harry Carlson, Lincoln Park B. C., second. Time—7m. 10s.

Doubles

First Heat—Won by Central Rowing Club (Nicholas and Christ Kausch); Lincoln Park B. C. (Max Ryser and Lawrence Kerwin), second. Time—5m. 27s.

Second Heat—Won by South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill. (G. A. Holm and George Hussong); Lincoln Park B. C. (Harry Carlson and Reginald Warga). Time—5m. 51s.

Fours

First Heat—Won by Central Rowing Club (Edward Mossotti, William Leipholtz, Walter Rist and Fred Heidecker), St. Louis; South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—5m. 3s.

Eights

First Heat—Won by North End Rowing Club, St. Louis; Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—5m. 14s.

Irish Olympic Stars Missing In Title Meet

Championships in Cycling, Track and Field Are Won at Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN,—Ireland's two Olympic champions, R. M. N. Tisdall and Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, who won the 400 meters and the hammer-throw respectively at the Los Angeles Games last summer, were greatly missed at the Irish Free State's national athletic championships for 1933, here recently. The absence of these fine all-round performers lowered the standard of the field events and hurdles; but in the flat races there were some good achievements, notably that of J. J. O'Connor, Limerick City Harriers, in the four miles. He approached within four seconds of the record set up by Thomas P. Coneff 40 years ago. O'Connor won easily in 19m. 48 2-5s.

W. P. Burke won the 100-yard championship for the third year in succession and in the half mile a sensation was caused through the defeat of the holder, D. Ryan, Croke Athletic Club. Ryan looked a certain winner 100 yards from home, but T. P. O'Brien, University College, Dublin, student produced an amazing turn of speed down the last straight and won by four yards in 2m. 12 2-5s.

The only record of the meeting was in the Marathon, by J. J. Timmins, Dublin City Harriers. He covered the 26 miles 385 yards in 2h. 49m. 52s. and finished 37m. 39s. in front of the second man.

Athletics and cycling are under the same jurisdiction in the Irish Free State, and the championship meeting included events a-wheel as well as on foot. In one of these B. J. Donelly, Harp Cycling Club, lost his 1000-meter title to A. Donegan, a greatly improved cyclist from the Swift Club. Donelly had some consolation later when, partnered by the youthful T. P. Fortune, he won the tandem championship. Fortune recently won the 1000-meter cycle race at the Irish Schools and Colleges championships. The newly instituted point-to-point cycling race provided such a hard test that only two competitors finished the course. The summary:

Track and Field Events

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. P. Burke, Clonliffe Harriers; M. Fitzpatrick, Limerick City Harriers, second; M. McAlinden, Dublin Metropolitan Garda Athletic Club, third. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by M. McAlinden, D. M. G. A. C.; G. A. Lewis, Dublin University A. C., second; R. Lemon, Phoenix Harriers, third. Time—23 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. A. Lewis, Dublin University; D. G. Walker, Dublin University, second; A. Nolan, D. M. G. A. C., third. Time—52 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by T. P. O'Brien, University College A. C., Cork; D. Ryan, Crooke A. C., second; R. A. French, Dublin University, third. Time—3m. 12 2-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. S. Doyle, Dublin City Harriers; W. Nolan, Knocknacurra A. C., second; Corp. J. Bell, Army Metropolitan A. C., third. Time—4m. 33s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by J. J. O'Connor, Limerick City Harriers; T. Kinsella, Army Metropolitan A. C., second; P. McEvoy, City and Suburban A. C., third. Time—19m. 48 2-5s.

Marathon Run—Won by J. Timmins, Dublin City Harriers; D. J. McKeown, Dun Laoghaire, second; R. Talbot, Army Metro. A. C., third. Time—2h. 49m. 52s. (New Irish record.)

One-Mile Medley Relay (800 yards+220+220+440)—Won by Dublin University (R. A. French, D. G. Walker, G. A. Lewis and H. R. Davies); D. M. G. A. C., second; Croke Park, third. No time announced.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by P. J. Frost, Limerick City Harriers; J. Hackett, Phoenix Harriers, second; J. Hayden, Curragh A. C. and J. E. O'Reilly, Harp A. C., tied for third place. Time—17m. 1s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. D. Phelan, University College, Dublin; R. H. Wallace, Dublin University, second; L. H. Braddell, Dublin University, third. Time—16s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by P. Anglim, Wexford, 22ft. 4¾in.; J. M. Howe, Dublin University, second, 21ft. 3in.; P. J. MacNamara, College of Surgeons, third, 21ft. ¾in.

Running High Jump—E. Fitzgerald, University College, Dublin, and C. O'Connor, D. M. G. A. C., tied for first, 5ft. 10in.; J. J. Guiney, Duhallow, third, 5ft. 8in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by E. Fitzgerald, University College, Dublin, 46ft. 7¼in.; F. Fitzgerald, Killarney A. C., second, 44ft. 1in.; J. M. Howe, Dublin University, third, 43ft. 4¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by P. Anglim, Wexford, 10ft. 8in.; J. Conlon, Kells, second, 10ft. 3in.; H. Gibney, Castlepollard, and T. Myles, Curragh, tied for third, 10ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by M. Waters, Cloonacool, 146ft. 9¼in.; J. J. Miggins, Donore Harriers, second, 144ft. 9½in.; D. Waller, University College, Dublin, third, 131ft. 11in.

Discus Throw—Won by P. J. Bermingham, D. M. G. A. C., 135ft. ½in.; G. Walsh, D. M. G. A. C., second, 130ft. 6½in.; J. J. Hogan, Curragh, third, 122ft. 10in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by W. T. Britton, Cavan, 146ft. 6in.; G. Walsh, D. M. G. A. C., second, 145ft. 11in.; W. Gore, D. M. G. A. C., third, 141ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. Healy, D. M. G. A. C., 44ft.; L. Flanagan, D. M. G. A. C., second, 42ft. 2in.; J. Kennedy, D. M. G. A. C., third, 41ft. 5¾in.

Cycling Events

1000 Meters—Won by A. Donegan, Swift C. C.; B. J. Donelly, Harp C. C., second; H. Breadon, Harp C. C., third. Time—1m. 38s.

One-Mile Tandem—Won by B. J. Donelly and T. P. Fortune, Harp C. C.; T. P. Ohle, Harp C. C. and M. K. Masterson, Celtic C. C., second; N. J. Donelly and T. P. Walshe, Celtic C. C., third. Time—2m. 12 4-5s.

20 Kilometers Point-to-Point (12 miles 760 yards)—Won by H. G. Twamley, Swift C. C., 183½ points; N. J. Donelly, Civil Service, second, 135½ points.

British Challenger To Sail for U. S. Soon

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP)—Definite plans for holding a Harmsworth trophy race here next month were going forward today following receipt of word that Hubert Scott-Paine, British challenger, would sail for the United States within the next two weeks.

There had been some uncertainty concerning the race because the racing committee had not been advised that Scott-Paine's boat would be completed in time to compete with Gar Wood's rebuilt Miss America X.

The first 30-mile heat of the Harmsworth race has been set for Saturday, Sept. 2, the second for Sept. 4, and a third, if necessary for Sept. 5. The gold cup event will be run on Sept. 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	70	49	.588
Rochester	66	54	.550
Baltimore	65	57	.533
Toronto	62	57	.521
Montreal	57	62	.479
Albany	55	64	.462
Buffalo	55	65	.458
Jersey City	47	69	.405

Results Aug. 2

Newark 5, Montreal 4.
Newark 4, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 4, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 9, Buffalo 4.
Albany 6, Rochester 5.
Rochester 6, Albany 2.
Baltimore 4, Toronto 4.

Medwick's Single In Thirteenth Inning Bests Pittsburgh

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	39	.598
Pittsburgh	57	44	.564
Chicago	55	46	.545
St. Louis	53	46	.535
Boston	50	50	.500
Philadelphia	43	55	.433
Brooklyn	40	55	.421
Cincinnati	41	61	.402

Results Aug. 2

Philadelphia 13, New York 6.
New York 18, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3 (13 innings.)
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 6.
Boston 8, Brooklyn 6.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 1.

Pittsburgh's recent winning streak was snapped at eight games yesterday when the St. Louis Cardinals won a 13-inning 4-to-3 victory over the Pirates in a National League baseball game at Forbes Field. The contest, for the second day in succession, was marred by misconduct on the part of the players, and this time Bill Walker, St. Louis left-hander, and Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh shortstop, were ejected from the game. Manager Frankie Frisch scored the winning run in the thirteenth on Joe Medwick's single. Pat Crawford, Cardinals first baseman, made three hits.

Philadelphia took the first game of a doubleheader from the New York Giants yesterday at Baker Field, 13 to 6, but the league leaders came back to win the second contest, 18 to 1. Despite the fact that they divided, the Giants increased their lead over the Pirates to three games. Led by Chuck Klein, the Phillies had little trouble taking the opener from the Giants, who used four pitchers in an effort to keep down the base hits. Ed Holley worked five innings for the Phillies and was the winning pitcher. Roy Parmelee pitched effectively for the Giants in the second game, while his mates pounded out 24 safeties. Joe Moore connected with three doubles and two singles to lead the attack.

Red Lucas, who is usually effective against the Chicago Cubs, lasted less than an inning against them yesterday and the Cincinnati Reds lost, 10 to 6. The triumph enabled the Cubs to pick up one full game on the second-place Pirates. Lucas pitched to only six batters, retiring one of them, when he was replaced by Ray Kolp. Charlie Root started for the Cubs, but the Reds drove him out in the third inning. Ray Henshaw, young left-hander, finished the game and was the winning pitcher. Billy Herman hit two doubles and two singles for the winners.

Boston and Brooklyn broke even in a doubleheader yesterday at Braves Field, the Braves winning the opener, 8 to 5, and the Dodgers taking the second by 3 to 1. Ed Brandt registered his eleventh victory for the Braves by keeping 13 hits well scattered in the first contest, while his team mates made most of the 12 safeties they collected. Randy Moore batted across three runs, while Jordan and Urbanski each had three hits. Van Mungo pitched five-hit ball in the second game for Brooklyn and the Braves were stopped in their tracks. Cuccinello made three safeties for the winners, one of them a double. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Carleton, Walker, Haines and O'Farrell; Meine, Chagnon, French and Grace, Finney. Winning pitcher—Haines. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and McGrew. Time—3h. 28m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	x—	13	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0—	6	11	5

Batteries—Holley, Hansen and Davis, McCurdy; Fitzsimmons, Bell, Salveson, Spencer and Mancuso, Richards. Winning pitcher—Holley. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Barr, Rigler and Stark. Time—3h. 24m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	3	3	1	1	0	4	0	3—	18	24	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	8	3

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; A. Moore, Jackson and Davis. Losing pitcher—A. Moore. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 55m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	x—	10	14	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1—	6	9	4

Batteries—Root, Henshaw and Campbell; Lucas, Kolp, Stout and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Henshaw. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 18m.

At Boston

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	x—	8	12	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1—	5	13	1

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Beck, Ryan and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Reardon, Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—	3	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Frankhouse, Smith and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Powell, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 38m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	73	49	.598
Portland	71	50	.587
Hollywood	70	51	.579
Los Angeles	70	51	.579
Oakland	55	65	.458
Missions	51	72	.415
San Francisco	48	73	.397
Seattle	46	73	.387

Results Aug. 2

Sacramento 5, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 14, Seattle 12.
Missions 5, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 2, Oakland 0.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	22	15	.595
Memphis	20	16	.556
New Orleans	20	17	.541
Birmingham	17	17	.500
Chattanooga	19	20	.487
Nashville	15	18	.455
Little Rock	17	21	.447
Atlanta	15	21	.417

Results Aug. 2

Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 0.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 1.
Only games played.

Tie N. J. Golf Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3—Gene Homans and William Walker, Englewood pair, exhibited sensational golf to tie the record for the New Jersey state amateur-professional tourney at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. They scored a 66 in the morning and a 63 in the afternoon to win the competition by two strokes, with their 36-hole total of 129, 11 under par. P. Paul Anderson, state amateur champion, and Harold Sanderson, Canoe Brook team, were second with 131 strokes.

Norwegian Boat Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—The Entonner Cup, for international yacht racing, was secured for Norway recently by Magnus Konow in "Varg 5." The trophy, which was first put up for competition by the Paris Sailing Club in 1898, has now been won seven times for England, six for France, four for Germany, four for Sweden and twice each for Holland and Norway.

Qualifying Issue Far From Settled

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 3 (AP)—They played two days from early to dark and traveled more than 1000 miles over this twisting lake-bound course, but they were far from settling the qualifying issue in the national public links golf tournament for the start of match play competition today.

Medalist honors were up in the air pending a play-off Sunday by Leslie Leal, a mill worker from Bellingham, Wash., and Tab Boyer, Portland's chief hope—and five qualifying places had to be decided by eight other youths before the start of match play.

With the help of the executive rules committee which added another stroke to Boyer's first reported score of 143, Leal slipped in with a par-busting 70 to tie the Portlander for the medal at 144.

Boyer had counted a six with a provisional ball at the third hole, but completed the stretch with his original pellet, which he found in a dry creek. Officials ruled the first ball should count. With it he shot a 7.

The five places hanging fire before the two 18-hole rounds today caused a wild scramble by Warren Riepen, St. Louis, Mo., Hank Foley, Chicago; Davie Mitchell, Indianapolis and five Californians, Jack Dillon, Hollywood; Bruce McCormack, Las Angeles; Lyle Decker, San Jose, and Joe Nichols and Ray Hardin, both of Long Beach, Calif.

The defending champion, Robert Lee Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, who won the crown in 1931 and the 1933 Canadian and Pacific Northwest amateur champion, Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, were among the starters. Miller had a narrow escape when he came up with a total of 153.

Upset Appears During First-Round Matches

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 3 (AP)—Earl Berryhill of Sapulpa, Okla., who tied with Lawson Little of San Francisco for medal honors in the qualifying round of the thirteenth annual Broadmoor invitation golf tournament, yesterday became the first upset victim of the meet.

John Oliver, "dark horse" entrant from Amarillo, Texas, fought Berryhill on even terms through the regulation 18-hole round, and then won his match, 1 up on the twenty-first hole. Other first-round matches went according to form, and 11 states are represented in the 16 golfers who play their second round of match play today.

L. H. "Bud" Maytag of Newton, Iowa, the defending champion, eliminated Ralph Young of Colorado Springs, 8 and 7, and played out his 18 holes with a brilliant medal card of 69, one under par. Maytag took 79 strokes in the qualifying round. Casper Hoffman 3d of Denver, Colo., defeated W. A. Cremin, Chicago, 1 up, 20 holes, in the championship flight. Logan Van Zandt, of Tulsa, Okla., defeated Nathan Grimes of Denver, 3 and 2. Ben Cowdery, Omaha, Neb., defeated N. C. Morris, Denver, 3 and 1. Harry Gandy, Tulsa, Okla., defeated Neil Smith, Dallas, Texas, 3 and 1.

In the second-round matches today, Mason Dean of Kansas City plays Maytag. Cowdery will play Gandy. John Madden Jr. of Oma

The Home Forum

First Night

THE Commissionnaire at the theater, who is an old friend now, welcomes the Author with just the right touch of deference. The latter shepherds his party in, and glances round anxiously.

"Afraid we *are* rather early," he mumbles.

"Not quite the first," says the Tactful One.

The Author eyes the only other occupant of the stalls thankfully; to have been actually the first arrivals would, he feels, have been a trifle undignified. Alas! his gaze breaks the spell, the solitary figure gets up, and becomes an attendant on duty. Unfortunate.

"Programs?"

"Oh, yes, six—no, a dozen, please."

Aunt Emily fumbles for the money and Uncle Albert produces it. The Author intervenes; programs are free on a first night. Nevertheless Aunt Emily has her dozen, being firm about it. There are friends, relatives, descendants, and posterity generally to be thought of. Of course, the program girl has guessed. Scarlet with embarrassment, the Author watches her passing on the news.

"That's 'im. And she took a dozen."

"Well, if your boy had written a play—"

"Oh, I'd throw 'im over. Don't hold with writers. Temperamental, 'n all that."

"Silly! I meant if you'd a son—"

Minutes tick by before the curtain goes up; no more audience in sight; and the program girls are giggling. The rows of empty seats are beginning to look sinister. Supposing—

"Better go and see if there're any telegrams for you." The Tactful One again; and with a gasp of relief the Author goes.

* * *

Outside, he gets the first real thrill. A queue. His queue. He regards it paternally, his gaze lingering along to the old campaigners at the head. Stools, thermos-flasks, knitting; they seem pretty well equipped; must have been there a long, long time, possibly—he allows himself the thought a little guiltily—possibly overnight. Suddenly, he misses something, and is alarmed. Why isn't his queue being entertained? Where's the Acrobat, the Reciter, the Man-who-tears-Paper? Anger stirs in him. It's a good queue, isn't it? A jolly good queue. Then, why—A throaty voice breaks out at his back.

"Ladies and gents, as an old actor 'oo 'as strode the boards as 'Amlet many a time, and as the father of six little children, I should like to give you my imitation of —" Thankfully, the Author moves on.

The Sergeant at the stage door welcomes him with a quick nod. There is a slight frown of anxiety on his face. The Author doesn't like that: after all, a man with two rows of war ribbons doesn't get worried for nothing.

"Any telegrams for me, Sergeant?"

"There y'are, sir." Almost a parade bark. The Sergeant is definitely not himself. But the telegrams are heartening. Especially nice one from Vera. Who is Vera? The Author racks his brains, and cannot place her. He doesn't know a Vera, never met one.

"Who?" The Sergeant is barking at a messenger who has brought an enormous basket of flowers.

"Miss Vera Crumbles," says the messenger; and the Author receives a slight but pleasant shock. Of course, the Leading Lady. How stupid of him, and how friendly and delightful of her. He passes on through the swing doors.

* * *

Here, in the stone corridors and stairways that lead to the dressing-rooms, there is nothing that can be called confusion, nor even bustle; but each sound of voice or movement seems to betray something of the prevailing tension, and the very quietness has a quality of suspense. Dressers, electricians, and stage hands are the only folk about. Bits of conversation reach the Author, as doors are opened or people pass.

"My dear, it's going to be a wow."

"—so 'e says; 'Put new bulbs in all the floats,' 'e says. Well—"

"He wants to know, Miss, if you'll see him afterwards."

"I know he's going to be in front, and if he likes your work—"

Down on the stage, the Author contemplates the set with a certain access of comfort. After all, he seeks to create an illusion, and this realistic bit of carpentry he feels is going to help a lot. He is still wondering about it, absorbed, when the distant voice of the Call-boy reaches him.

"Overture and beginners! Overture and beginners!"

Five minutes later, he has wriggled through the crush in the foyer, and is back in his seat in a crowded theater. Another five minutes; the orchestra ends on a crashing finale; and the lights fade slowly out—

* * *

The first laugh approaches. The Author leans forward in his seat, and holds his breath. Here it is—and they've missed it. They've—No! A roar of laughter, and the Author relaxes with a gasp of relief. He can face the rest with confidence now. If he's got 'em once, he can get 'em again. They'll like it. They'll eat it. And they do.

Curtain after curtain—the company—the principals—the Leading Lady—and still the applause continues. The players come off and go on, the Author mutters hurried congratulations—and all the time he is straining his ears for one sound. It comes at last, and he knows how Columbus felt at the cry of "Land-ho!"

"Au-thor! Author!"

The Author stumbles on and blinks owlishly. More and more applause. Aunt Emily is crying happily, and Uncle Albert frowning with tremendous ferocity.

"Ladies and gentlemen . . . thank you . . . thank you . . . thank you. . . ."

E. F. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Portrait of Madame Julie Burtin, by Degas

The Boyhood of Holman Hunt

Hunt was a Puritan in grain, and so was his father, and so had their ancestors been before them. The first Hunt with whom they could connect themselves had fought in the ranks of Parliament and after the Restoration in the service of the Dutch. His militant Protestantism lost him his property, which it was the unsuccessful business of his old age and the dream of some of his descendants to recover.

William Hunt, senior, however, was not one of those. Content to manage a city warehouse, he held such dreaming to be worse than folly, and that the proper way to make or revive a fortune was by hard work and attention to obvious duties. He was a man who deserved the respect of Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of Self-Help, Character, Duty and Thrift.

To such a man the pursuit of art as a profession was unlikely to command itself. . . .

Not that he frowned implacably on the boy's endeavours. He regarded them, so long as they were kept subordinate to the better purposes of life, with something more than tolerance. . . .

When he was twelve and a half, as a counterblast to his now avowed intention of becoming a professional painter, his father decided to put him into his own line of business, though not, it would seem, into his own warehouse. It was the opinion of that strenuous advocate of honest endeavour that "a boy might easily enter upon a city life too late, but never too early."

William could only view his father's decision with distaste, if not dismay. However attractive he might find the lights and shades of a warehouse, its odd corners and sometimes quaint inhabitants, the idea of work in one held no charm for him. It would be dreary and monotonous, and what was worse, continuing from early morning until late evening, would leave him no time for the pursuit which had become a passion.

Young as he was, he had already developed that toughness of purpose which for eighty years was to carry him uncompromisingly along his self-appointed way in the teeth of opposition and in despite of criticism. He did not defy his father; he took the wind out of his sails by finding himself a job of which Mr. Hunt could not disapprove but which would not absolutely preclude the use of brush and pencil. In this he was assisted by fortune.

He knew a boy, three years older than himself, who was a copying clerk in an estate agent's office but was on the point of leaving it. William determined to be his successor. He called on Mr. James, the estate agent, who at first refused to take his application seriously, making ponderous fun of his years and inches and suggesting that his proper place was in the Grenadier Guards. But William demonstrated his competence in reading, writing, and casting sums—he had always, as he explained, been at the top of his class in mental arithmetic—and Mr. James offered him temporary employment. The elated boy went home to tell his father, who, after an interview with the estate agent, accepted the accomplished fact. . . .

One day the estate agent discovered his new clerk drawing instead of performing his proper duties. But he was a man of kindly temper and had taken a fancy to the serious and eager boy, whose drawing he examined and found good. So instead of scolding him he showed him a cupboard which contained all the materials of the painter's craft and proposed that one day they should shut themselves up together, forget estate agency, and devote themselves to their use—"a thing," he added, "I dearly love."

When the day came "Mr. James proved himself to be a landscapist of high poetic order, introducing on his canvas a range of mountains, a grand waterfall, an expansive lake, and, wherever trees would not hide the enchanting distance, scattered forestry in profusion." No wonder that William was impressed, or that he was delighted when his accomplished and generous master presented him with the paint-box and taught him how to grind and mix colors. This was his introduction to oil-painting, and it was the thin end of the wedge which was to split the rock of his father's resistance to his ambition. For Mr. Hunt liked Mr. James and was inclined to listen to his advice, which was that the boy should be allowed to cultivate his talent. William was therefore permitted to attend evening drawing-classes at one of those mechanics' institutes which the movement toward popular education had lately brought into being.—FRANCIS BICKLEY, in "The Pre-Raphaelite Comedy" (London: Constable.)

A Musical Garden

One day John Philip Sousa's Band
came to town:—
The Jews, Italians, Germans and I
bought tickets—
We saw trunks lowered from unseen
dizzy lofts,
Wings set up transforming the stage
to a forest,
In front of a vivid canvas scene was
a garden
With six bass horns like huge silver
tulips
Held up to be filled with showers
of gladness—
Six large-lipped horns blowing
softly, silvery—
Clarinets were busily chirping like
crickets,
A harp picked its way like soldiers
on tiptoe
Stealing into a cantonment long
hours after taps,
Horns blew like gusty winds shaking
silvery petals,
Bells—drums—cymbals boomed like
breaking dawn
And still bass horns uplifted like
silver tulips in a garden.—

—HARRY ELMORE HUBD, in "Mountains & Molehills." (Boston: The Gorham Press.)

ONE of the great masters of line was Degas. In this drawing may be seen in full play his consummate ability to indicate volumes by means of contours, and his astonishing ability to connote textures without imitative devices. That is, his line always remains line—it never is used for any purpose other than to exemplify line's legitimate possibilities. Dramatic Degas always is, with his introductions of dark accents where they will provide large and small climaxes, as in the wrinkles of the sleeve, the border of the waving hair, the sweeping curve that extends from the point of the chin to the ear. Remarkable in this drawing is the plastic feeling for form in the treatment of the voluminous dress; intense was the observation that evoked that billowing effect. This picture escapes the static effect of a still-life into which such a carefully considered drawing tends to fall in hands less skillful. This lively effect resulted from Degas's command of movement in line, the denotement of the bend where two lines meet and the indication of action where lines react in harmonious or opposing relations.

Books

(Instructions to an Artist about to Paint a Portrait)

If you are planning to give me
any background,
Make it of books. You say you did
not know
I was so great a reader? You are
right:
I read but little, but always I must
have
Books for my eyes to see, my hands
to touch.
Even the backs of books
Can make a glowing room. And I
must have
Various bindings so that I know
each one
In its separate dress, none of your
standard sets.
Moments of leisure are few but,
when one comes,
How good it is to sink down in the
chair
Beside my fire, holding within my
hand
An old, dear book! No time for a
chapter even,
But I let it open itself as by its
choice,
Easily, because opened there so
many times.
I do not need to look at the words
at all.
I shut my eyes, repeating them,
loving them.
Only a moment. Then back again
into the world,
Into the bustle and noise, but the
book in my heart.
Yes, if you give me a background,
make it of books.

MARJORIE KNAPP.

"ЧТО ЕСТЬ У ТЕБЯ В ДОМЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МНОГО лет тому назад одна женщина, в ужасном отчаянии, взмолилась о помощи к пророку Елисею. Когда она сказала ему, что муж ее умер, и что сыновей ее, по настоянию кредиторов, не сегодня—завтра продадут в неволю, Елисей задал ей следующий испытующий вопрос: "Что есть у тебя в доме?" Вдова ответила: "нет у рабы твоей ничего в доме, кроме сосуда с елеем." Из этого ответа видно, как мало она придавала цены такому имуществу. Но, когда пророк велел ей одолжить у соседей порожние сосуды и заполнить их имевшимся у нее маслом, то своим мгновенным послушанием она доказала не только свою готовность, но и свою способность получить помощь. И она наливала из своих скудных запасов масло в одолженные сосуды, пока все они не наполнились; и только тогда,—читаем мы,—"остановилось масло." Это масло она должна была, как сказал ей Елисей, продать и на вырученные деньги уплатить свои долги и жить.

Говорит-ли современный читатель со вздохом, что времена чудес миновали? Кто знаком с Христианской Наукой, тот знает, что благодаря ее благотворному учению, чудеса повторяются ежедневно. Христианская Наука учит полагаться всецело на Бога. Иаков заявил: "Всякое даяние доброе и всякий дар совершенный нисходит свыше, от Отца светов, у которого нет изменения и ни тени перемены." Иисус же сказал: "ибо знает Отец ваш, в чем вы имеете нужду, прежде вашего прошения у Него."

Исходя из этих Библейских предпосылок, мы неминуемо должны придти к заключению, что все то, в чем мы нуждаемся, всегда и везде на лицо и всегда в пределах досягаемости. Если мы, как будто-бы в чем-либо и нуждаемся, то об'ясняется это только нашим признанием какого-либо заблуждения. Подобно тому, как свет излучается солнцем так изобилие благословений исходит всегда от Бога, божественного источника всего добра. Страх, как следствие нашего неведения Бога и Его отношения к человеку препятствуют нам реализовать Его благословения. Чтобы освободиться от этого страха, нужно твердо ухватить ту истину, которую выдвигает вперед Христианская Наука, а именно: духовный человек, образ и подобие Бога, не может быть разобщен с добром; он всегда является предметом нежных забот Отца.

Тогда приходит тихое напоминание: "Что есть у тебя в доме?" Многие люди и теперь убеждаются, как та вдова в древние времена, что для удовлетворения насущных потребностей, или для преодоления каких-либо затруднений, средства всегда имеются и всегда были. Далее от нас требуется, чтобы мы безотлагательно повиновались велениям мудрости, ибо, когда мысль в смирении ожидает Бога, то нами управляет мудрость, и это значит что мы должны действовать без промедления, хотя-бы нам и казалось, что совет не относится непосредственно к данной проблеме.

Этому может служить наглядным примером случай с одной искренней ученицей Христианской Науки, которая столкнулась лицом к лицу с упорной невозможностью получить место. Месяц шел за месяцем, но, казалось, что нигде нет просвета. Стараясь найти в своем сознании причину, замедляющую проявление добра, она вдруг вспомнила о некоторых денежных долгах. Они были не ею сделаны, но морально она была за них ответственна, и поручилась, что они будут уплочены. В течении нескольких лет момент рассчета казался ей всегда несвоевременным,—материальное чувство нашептывало: "ты должна иметь в запасе больше денег, прежде чем платить эти долги. Но теперь она поняла, что копить деньги за чужой счет—неправильно. Немедленно она взяла с своего маленького и все уменьшающегося счета в банке нужные деньги, чтобы ликвидировать эти долги, испытывая, при этом, большую радость мысленного раскрепощения. Не прошло и двадцати четырех часов, как ей было предложено подходящее место, которое и было ею принято. Уплата этих денег не имела, казалось, никакого отношения к ея проблеме, но поступок ея был в соответствии с тем духовным законом, которым управляется распределение средств для нашего существования. В зависимости от того, как мы даем и расходуем, мы получаем. Обратно: сжатая рука,—как было правильно сказано,—получить не может.

В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 592) Мгз. Eddy определяет слово масло, как "воспрящение, милосердие, нежность, молитва, божественное вдохновение." Итак какое важное значение преобретает в переводе на духовный язык вопрос Елисея! Что можно ответить на это? По мере того как человек воспринимает в своем сознании эти благодатные свойства, он получает приказ осуществлением этих свойств заполнить жизнь других, подобно тому как вдова разливала свое масло, ибо Учитель сказал: "какою мерою мерите, такою и вам будут мерить.

Пути Истины не изменились. Как тогда, так и теперь, закон добра освобождает всех кто искренно прибегает к нему и держится его. Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, говорит (Science and Health стр. 3): "Будем-ли мы просить божественный Принцип всего блага, чтобы он сделал свое дело? Его дело уже завершено, и нам остается только использовать Божие правило, чтобы получить Его благословение, которое дает нам возможность достигнуть нашего личного спасения."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"What hast thou in the house?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago a woman in dire distress appealed for aid to the prophet Elisha. When she told him that her husband was dead and her sons were about to be sold into slavery at the instance of creditors, Elisha put to her a searching question: "What hast thou in the house?" The widow answered, "Thine handmaid hath not any thing in the house, save a pot of oil," the form of her reply indicating the slight value she placed on this possession. When the prophet instructed her to borrow empty vessels from her neighbors and to pour the oil she had into these vessels, she proved not only her willingness but her readiness to be helped by rendering prompt obedience. And she continued to pour oil from her slender store into the vessels she had collected until all were filled; and only then, as we read, "the oil stayed"! She was to sell this oil, Elisha told her, and with the proceeds pay her debts and live.

Does the modern reader comment with a sigh that the age of miracles is past? Those conversant with Christian Science know that through its beneficent teachings miracles, marvels, are taking place daily. Christian Science inculcates absolute reliance on God. James declared, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning;" and Jesus said, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him."

From such Biblical premises the conclusion is inevitable that the supply for every need must be everywhere present and always available. If one seems to lack, this must be attributable to acceptance of some form of error. As rays of light come forth from the sun, so abundant blessings forever emanate from God, the divine source of all good. Fear, consequent upon ignorance of God and of man's relationship to Him, operates to shut out one's realization of these blessings. To rid oneself of this fear, one must firmly grasp the truth emphasized in Christian Science that spiritual man, the image and likeness of God, cannot be separated from good; that he is unceasingly the object of the Father's tender care.

Then comes the gentle reminder, "What hast thou in the house?" And today many people find, as did that widow of ancient times, that the wherewithal to meet a need or overcome a difficulty is, and has been, available all the time. The next requirement is to obey promptly the command of wisdom; for when thought waits humbly upon God, one is directed by wisdom and should act on this without delay, even though the counsel may seem unrelated to the immediate problem.

An illustration of this occurred in the experience of an earnest student of Christian Science who was confronted by a stubborn condition of unemployment. Month after month rolled by and there seemed to be no opening anywhere. Searching her consciousness for the deterrent of good, she was reminded of certain money debts. They had not been incurred by her, but she was morally responsible and had pledged herself to see that they were paid. During several years the time to pay them had never seemed opportune: material sense had whispered, You must have more on hand before you can pay those debts. Now she saw that the hoarding of money due to others was wrong. Immediately she drew from her small and diminishing bank account enough to settle these debts, experiencing the great joy of mental liberation in so doing; and within twenty-four hours of that time a satisfactory position was offered to and accepted by her. The paying of this money seemed to have no connection with the problem, but it complied with the spiritual law governing supply. The attitude of giving or disbursing is inseparable from the attitude of receiving. Conversely, it has been truly said that the closed hand cannot receive.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 592) Mrs. Eddy defines the word "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Thus spiritually translated, how vital becomes Elisha's question! What answer can be made to it? As one admits into his own consciousness these gracious attributes, the command to him is to pour expressions of them into the lives of others, even as the widow poured forth her oil; and as our Master said, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

The ways of Truth have not changed. The law of good operates now as then to deliver all who sincerely appeal to and abide by it. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health, p. 3): "Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

News From New Mexico

A letter! And it says: "We are thinking of the days when you were here with us this time last year. Everything on the ranch is just the same, almost, as then.

"There's a border of yellow and blue and pink along the driveway. Strange how we notice and care for the wild flowers since you were here! The morning-glories, too, are blooming and eagerly reaching up to cover the network of ropes that you made. They seem to be getting ready for you to pay them a visit.

"The bird bath is higher this year. We built up the base with some stones we brought from the 'brakes,' and you will be happy to hear that each morning the basin is cleaned and refilled with clear, sparkling water—just as you did it.

"So many mocking birds came this year! They were late in getting here, but they have three nests now—one in the second tree west of the windmill, one in a pear tree just east of the grapevines, and another hidden in the dense foliage of a cherry tree north of the car house. The fledglings of one family are almost ready for flight. We had to enlarge their nest, and we feed them corn-bread crumbs once each day.

"The yellow martins have a nest in the second tree west of the one they built their nest in when you were here; and now, as then, their bright song is echoed back by the mischievous mockers.

"The corn is tasseling, and 'Happy' waits to go with you once more down the long rows of tall cornstalks and chase the sand-lizards. Her happiest bark is reserved for your coming."

The Weather Vanes

The best predictor of the rain
Is not the arrow of the vane
But the parasols which spread
Over the nasturtium bed.

If rain is on the way at all,
Every last green parasol
Will tip over and make way
For the rain to reach the clay.

These ribbed coverings are designed
Not for rain, for rain is kind.
It is the sun nasturtiums dread
Stealing moisture from their bed.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Young Folks' Page

The Secret of Paul's Workshop

In Two Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

GOING to camp this summer, Paul?" "No. Going to stay right here in town." Paul's answer was so prompt and final that David realized there was no use in discussing the matter, but he could not help saying, with some disappointment, "I was hoping you could go up to Housatonic. The rest of the bunch will be there, and it would be fine if you could go, too. Won't cost much, you know."

"I'd like to go all right," Paul agreed with fervor. Housatonic was a new camp just established on the river not far from home, and the boys of the town were ardently hoping that it would be a success, for it would make summer camping possible to many of them who usually spent their vacations in town. "But there's no use in even thinking of it this year. Well," he added, "staying home won't be so bad. Now that we've moved and I've got my workshop up over the garage—"

He broke off abruptly and gave a quick, sidelong glance at his companion. Paul seldom mentioned his workshop, and even David, his best friend, had no idea of what went on up there. Indeed, Paul's replies to any inquiries on the subject had been so vague that David, who had at first wondered a good deal as to what great works were going forward in the little room over the garage, had finally concluded that the place was not really a workshop at all, but simply a refuge for Paul when he felt the need of solitude.

The Grant Family

"I'd want a place where I could get away by myself, too, if my family was like the Grants," David reflected. "They're nice folks, of course, with Mr. Grant painting pictures in a studio upstairs, and Mrs. Grant giving violin lessons in a studio downstairs, and Herbert thundering away on the piano three or four hours a day, and Madge practicing singing at all hours, it's not surprising that old Paul likes to have a place where he can be by himself."

So he made no comment on the subject of the workshop, but said regretfully, as they parted company, "Sure wish you could go." He knew Paul well enough to be sure that he wanted desperately to be with the boys at Housatonic. "Wish I could think of some way to engineer it, but I don't see how it can be done," he thought, as he walked on. "Wish Paul's workshop could help work this thing out for him. He's worth three or four other fellows in making things lively at camp, and we'll need him. And he wants to go, too. But I bet he won't even mention it at home. I know the Grants have been having a hard time to keep things going lately, and if there's any money at all, it goes into piano lessons for Herbert or singing lessons for Madge. I'd like to see Paul get a break."

Paul hurried past the house and straight out to the garage. He had been glad, more than once, that his workshop was accessible only through a trap door. Now he placed the ladder against the door, climbed swiftly up, and drew the ladder up after him. It gave him a comfortable feeling of security to know that up here no one could disturb him.

Today Paul unlocked the big chest where his work was stored, set his materials out on the improvised work bench, and settled down to business with even more than his usual energy. He had put aside disappointments more than once by plunging whole-heartedly into this absorbing work of his, and he felt sure that he could do it now. Soon he was busy with his brushes—paste brushes and paint brushes. He grinned with pleasure as he surveyed his work. "Now for a piece of string, and then we'll see how this goes," he promised himself.

The experiment worked very satisfactorily, and Paul sat down to begin a new piece of work. But as he picked up his pencil, his eyes wandered to the open window, from which he could get a glimpse of the distant Housatonic, shining blue in the sunlight. "Oh, boy! I'd like to go to that camp!" he admitted fervently. "Be fun to be there the first year and help make a go of it. And it wouldn't cost very much—the big point, they say, is that it won't be very expensive. I wonder if there'd be any use mentioning it to the folks."

He was debating this point so earnestly as he worked, that he scarcely noticed when the car drove into the garage. Through the trap door, left open for coolness, the voices of his father and mother drifted up to him, and suddenly his own name caught his attention. "We could manage it easily if it weren't for Paul," his mother was saying.

Ways and Means

"Yes, it would be smooth sailing, now that the Whittakers want to rent our house this summer," said his father thoughtfully, "if only we knew what to do with Paul."

"That check for the illustrations and part of the rent money will take you up to the north country so you can do those pictures for Mr. Sanderson's book, after all," Mrs. Grant went on, "and this offer from the Cedar Point resort to give summer board and room to Herbert and Madge and me in return for our furnishing music at meals and other times seems providential. But what about Paul?"

"I wish we could send him to a summer camp, but that's just out of the question this year," said his father. "I sometimes think that because Paul doesn't have some special talent like the other children, he doesn't quite get his fair share of attention."

Mr. and Mrs. Grant were still talking earnestly as they went into the house, and Paul sat thinking, flushed and uncomfortable. The work on the table before him had lost its interest, and he sat trying desperately to think out some plan that would finance him through the summer, and leave the rest of the family free to carry out their plans without concern about him. "I'm glad anyway I didn't mention camp," he thought. "That's out of the question, of course. I could stay here by myself if the house were not to be rented. If only I had a talent like the others! Then I'd fit into the summer plans somehow or other."

He had thought of half a dozen plans, only to discard each one in turn, when at last he covered up his work and went into the house. The talk at supper centered around a program which Mrs. Grant, aided by Herbert and Madge, was giving that evening.

"I'll go down and hear them, I think," said Mr. Grant. "Care to go, Paul?"

"Oh, I'm expecting an important telephone call about another engagement," said Madge quickly. "And I thought Paul might be here to take it."

"All right," agreed Paul. He had intended to go down to David's, but the boys would all be talking about camp, anyway, and it would only make things harder.

Madge's telephone call came, and Paul had about decided to spend the rest of the evening in his workshop, when the telephone rang again, and a voice that sounded vageuly familiar asked first for Madge, then for Herbert, then for Mrs. Grant.

"I think, then, I'll tell you what I want. Maybe you can help me," Paul was surprised to hear. "I'm Mr. Crosby, and I'm responsible for a program up at the Children's Home tomorrow afternoon. I had arranged to have a young aviator talk to them, but he's been called away on urgent business. I've heard your sister do some charming children's songs in costume, and I thought she might be willing to do them tomorrow; possibly your brother would be willing to help. I hesitate to ask your busy mother, gracious as she is about giving her time."

Paul was thinking fast. Mr. Crosby—no wonder his voice sound familiar! He was always addressing some public meeting or other. "He's one of the public-spirited citizens every town needs," Paul had often heard his father say. But Paul was wishing very much that some other member of the family were there to give an answer to the public-spirited Mr. Crosby tonight. He knew very well that they all disliked giving programs on such short notice, and yet this one seemed unusually important.

"I'm sorry to say that this program doesn't carry any remuneration of a financial kind," Mr. Crosby went on. "But the children's delight is a big reward."

He paused, and Paul realized desperately that he must say something. "Why, I'm sure," he began, and then hesitated, for he was not at all sure that either Herbert or Madge would be willing to give a program free of charge at such short notice, and he knew that his mother's Saturday afternoons were taken up with violin lessons.

"You can imagine," Mr. Crosby went on with a chuckle, "what these parties mean to the children, and we simply can't have them disappointed.

"Oh, no!" Paul agreed heartily. "Why, I should think someone in the family—"

"Thank you, very much," broke in Mr. Crosby cordially. "Yes, in such a talented family someone will be willing to come to the rescue, I'm sure. Thank you very much."

As Paul hung up the telephone he realized uncomfortably that he had perhaps given Mr. Crosby more encouragement than was quite fair. "I didn't mean to promise anything, but he seems to think it's all arranged," he thought.

Herbert and Madge listened in some indignation as Paul told them of Mr. Crosby's request. "That's just like him," cried Madge. "He seems to think he can press everybody into service at any time. Imagine asking anyone on Friday night to give a free concert on Saturday afternoon. I shall not have time, that's certain."

"Neither shall I. I want to work on those new accompaniments," said Herbert.

"But what about those kids," urged Paul anxiously. "You don't know how they look forward to those programs. And what shall I tell Mr. Crosby?"

"He'll have to find someone else," said Madge decidedly, "someone with more time. If you're so anxious why don't you give a program yourself, Paul?"

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Ferryboat Taking Boy Scout "Gold Miners" of Camp Manatoc, Ohio, Across the River on Their "Prospecting" Adventure.

Camp Manatoc Stages a Gold Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

A GOLD rush, which bid fair to rival in enthusiasm and excitement the spectacular rush of the Forty-Niners, was recently staged at Camp Manatoc, picturesque Boy Scout camp of the Akron area.

The report was circulated one night that a glittering rock which one of the boys had picked up as "fool's gold" had been sent to an expert to be examined and had been found to contain real gold.

Knowing the originality of their camp leader, Mr. Spencer Kline, the boys suspected that it was all another grand game, but that fact made it none the less exciting.

In a surprisingly short time, each one was booted and spurred for action, and "grub staked" to a can of beans, a loaf of bread, two slices of bacon, dishes and blankets, and heading for the site where the "gold" was said to have been found.

At 3 o'clock, the sheriff (a head Scout master dressed in regulation western sheriff's clothes) fired his horse pistol as a signal for the start of the rush, and eager young "prospectors" headed for the lake where two floating docks served as ferries across the lake. They promised to pay the ferrymen $35 in gold—when they got it!—and were safely poled across. Only one Scout knew exactly the spot for which they were headed and, when they arrived, two "government agents" were already on hand with the stream plotted and marked out for 150 yards along its banks. Scales were ready in which to weigh the gold and the agents demanded two ounces of gold to pay for each claim.

Then the prospecting business began in real earnest. Peas, lima beans and cinders of different shapes and sizes had been painted with a thick gold paint and strewed along the stream banks and in the stream itself.

Claim staking began, and claims were "jumped" and sold and traded with as much gusto as in the old days. The sheriff was kept busy settling disputes and over-claims. Buckets with holes punched in, and screens were used for panning the gold.

A thriving trading station had been built where candy and punch could be exchanged for gold nuggets. The camp cooks arrived in time to make stew for the hungry prospectors, and after supper more gold was panned. Tents were set up for the night near the claims, and in the morning fresh eggs were bought with gold at the trading post.

To add to the excitement the ferrymen presently arrived to claim their fees, and a band of "raiders" from a camp farther downstream attacked the trading post and succeed in carrying off a bar of candy apiece. Finally a committee of vigilantes was formed to drive the marauders away.

The gold rush, most successful game which Camp Manatoc has ever played, and the only gold rush of its kind ever staged at a Boy Scout camp, according to Mr. Theodore Foley, Akron Scout executive, ended the following day with a wild rush back to camp and "chow," on the part of sheriffs, agents, boatmen, vigilantes and gold miners.

Jan, the Locksmith

STANDING on a small piece of land in a village in Hungary is a cottage with a forge where lives Jan Wisniewski. All day long you can hear the sound of his hammer as he beats the iron into horseshoes, and watch the glint of the sparks shooting from the anvil against the shadows of the smithy. But when the sun has gone, and evening settles over the countryside, Jan closes the doors, bids good night to his neighbors, and makes his way to a special room in the cottage to amuse himself for hours with his wonderful locks.

If you can get him to talk to you about his hobby, he will tell you a tale full of adventure, full of struggles, full of difficulties overcome, and full of happiness—for there is surely no one in Poland more cheerful and contented than Jan the locksmith.

He was left an orphan when a boy, and because there were no home ties to bind him, said good-by to Poland and sailed for America. Iron seemed to attract him even in those early days, and he was taken on at an iron foundry. How he managed to obey orders or to fend for himself is hard to understand, for he couldn't speak a word of any language but his own. Jan, however, was a wonderful worker, and tried so hard to do his job well that people began to notice him.

One day his master told him to make a lock. Here was an opportunity to prove his inventive powers, and instead of producing an ordinary lock he made one that nobody but he could open. After this he began to dream of locks—locks of all kinds; marvelous locks that would defy the cleverest intellects; beautiful locks of intricate design. After the foundry was closed for the day he would search the streets for scrap heaps, carrying home any bits of metal he could find, out of which to make the most remarkable locks that had ever been seen.

Little by little Jan became prosperous. He obtained a good position in a factory and began to save money. At this time Poland began to call him, and he was ever thinking of a little home of his own, built on his own soil, where he could live quietly among his own people. But saving money was a slow business, and he had to wait 20 long years before he set sail for Europe.

On the voyage the captain heard about the famous locks and offered to buy one for £20, but Jan would not part with it. That particular lock, he said, was dearer to him than gold and silver, and he could not bring himself to sell it.

So Jan came back to Poland and his dream of a cottage and a forge came true. And there he works as hard as ever making horseshoes by day and locks by night. He is still inventing new designs, and will show you one composed of steel, brass and copper that has taken him 15 years to complete. The puzzle is first to find the cunningly hidden keyhole, after which you are faced with 32 consecutive ways of opening the lock.

In his little room there are also some remarkable clocks than Jan has made. But he is never satisfied with ordinary things, however beautiful they may be, and should you ask him what he is going to make next he will smile and say, "A clock that will go forever!"

The Mail Bag

S. S. Gange
Alexandria—Syracuse and Naples

Dear Friends:

Thank you for all your interesting letters, which I received in Cairo, Egypt.

There were so very many that, as they all asked me to write soon, I am writing to you all through the Mail Bag.

Although I was born in Tientsin, China, I am an American girl. Perhaps you would like to hear something about our life in China.

We do not wear Chinese clothes or live and eat in Chinese houses. Really, we live as people in Europe or America would live except that we have Chinese servants.

In Hankow, we lived in a large, modern apartment. Our servants were a cook-boy, who cooked and served; a coolie, who swept and cleaned the house; an amah, who washed, ironed and made the beds, etc.; and we also had a Chinese chauffeur. Amahs are the same as nurses, for they look after their employers' children.

The Chinese don't look like some of the imaginary pictures you have seen, with embroidered coats, hats, and shoes. No, indeed—except for the Mandarin Chinese and some of the official people. The rich men usually wear foreign clothes or almost plain blue or black silk gowns.

The school I went to (the only English school in Hankow) was like a small school in England or America, I think. No Chinese children went to our school. The hours were: 9:30 to 12:30, in the morning; 2 to 4, in the afternoon.

We had drill twice a week. The man who drilled the sailors on the H. M. S. Caradoc taught us drill and games. The Caradoc has been in Hankow for a long time.

The H. M. S. Caradoc and quite a few of the British gunboats that were in Hankow gave parties for our school. We had lots of fun at them.

When we had the school Christmas party, some of the sailors and officers from the British gunboat that happened to be in port used to come to school and fix slides and amusements. So, truly, they were very nice to us.

The majority of Chinese in Hankow are not very friendly. They haven't been since the trouble in 1927, which was a very bad experience although we weren't there.

However, on the whole, I thought a lot of Hankow and loved it.

With love to all,

Joy R.

(Joy received 34 answers to her last letter, which explains why she decided to answer them through the Mail Bag in this way.—Ed.)

Seattle, Washington

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

I have been reading the Mail Bag for five years now and I feel that it is about time I wrote a letter of appreciation to the sponsors of this fine column.

In the course of the last five years I have written to several boys in the United States and abroad and have exchanged many letters of friendship. Last year I was very fortunate in having the opportunity of visiting one of my correspondents in New York City, while the ship upon which I was working was in port. This summer I was unable to ship out, but was fortunate enough to get a job at the municipal airport as a "grease monkey." In my spare time I am taking ground lessons.

I would certainly appreciate letters from anywhere. My favorite hobbies are sailing (on Puget Sound), athletic sports and flying. I am 18 years old. Don H.

Scarsdale, New York

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the letters in the Mail Bag so much, and would like very much to correspond with some of your readers. I am 16 and interested in sports, music, reading and journalism.

The Glee Clubs of the Scarsdale High recently gave "The Chimes of Normandy" and I greatly enjoyed being in the chorus. Last year we gave "Pinafore." I belong to the news staff which supplies news to the Scarsdale paper. We hope to have our own paper eventually. My favorite sports are hockey, basketball and tennis.

Scarsdale is quite small and has no special places of interest except the "spy house" where James Fenimore Cooper lived, and the library which was once Washington's headquarters, and of course the famous Bronx River, up which Howe ordered the fleet to sail.

I do hope to hear from some correspondents and will answer every letter. Thank you for your help in getting us acquainted. Shirley B.

Bronx, New York

Dear Editor:

Perhaps some of you would be interested to know how an etching is made. Until I joined the etching club in school, I knew little about it. Our club is formed of seven hand-picked students who have talent in art. [Here follows a description of the etching process, but unfortunately it is overlong for publication.]

Besides art, I am an ardent stamp collector and like to read, especially travel stories. I should like to correspond with some of you Mail Baggers, and exchange stamps, art notes, or traveling experiences. I shall be 17 next month, and am a junior in high school.

Ada W.

[No doubt Ada will describe the etching process to those particularly interested. —Ed.]

Laurelton, New Jersey

Dear Friends:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to exchange visits with a boy about my age (11) living near an airport, and in exchange will show him around the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, at which the Macon and Los Angeles are stationed now. My father is on duty at Lakehurst. I am very much interested in aeronautics and have about 20 airplane models. I am also interested in art. Gordon Wells F.

Melrose, Massachusetts.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am very much interested in puppets. I have made several puppets and put on a show both at school and at home. The name of it was "Jack and the Beanstalk." I am saving the articles in the Monitor about puppets, and am going to start working on another show this summer. I would be very glad to hear from anyone interested in puppets, and would also like to correspond with someone in Europe, especially in France, as I am very interested in learning French. I like books, swimming and collecting stamps. I am 13.

Geraldine B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the "Gold Miners" Pans His Gold.

The Stamp Corner

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

ONE of the most fascinating hobbies allied with stamp collecting is that of cover collecting. Some years ago the collecting of picture post cards seemed to be the fad and today covers embellished with a cachet and postmarked with the date of some historic or prominent event have caught the popular fancy.

The collecting of covers started to become popular some five or six years ago shortly after Colonel Lindbergh made his triumphant return to this country following his historical solo flight to Paris in the monoplane Spirit of St. Louis. The public watched the good-will tour of Colonel Lindbergh, and many collected the cacheted and postmarked covers that recorded his many stops throughout the United States and later the countries to the south.

Then came the impetus given to flying in general and the building of airports. Each first flight over a new route, or the extension of an old one, called for a special cachet issued by the Government and applied by the postmasters along the new route. Some of these covers have become quite valuable, particularly the earlier ones. Each new airport had its cachet on the date of dedication and some of these cachets were well prepared and interesting. Chambers of commerce vied with one another in publicity work and almost any special event called for a cachet to be applied to outgoing mail.

Foreign flights also drew attention, and the advent of the Graf Zeppelin, the DO-X and other transatlantic flights all brought their cachets, but these covers on account of the rather expensive postal rates became too much for the general run of cover collector and now repose only in the better collections.

Next in importance and really the start of the present-day historic cover collecting was the advent of the bicentennial celebration last year. The various committees had their respective cachets and every possible event in American history occurring 150 years ago was commemorated on cover, and with the increase in the number of collectors every possible excuse was used for the basis of a cachet.

The world's fair at Chicago is being commemorated by cachets issued on each special day, and these cachets make an interesting memento of one's visit especially when posted and bearing the postmark date of the visit. Those who have selected these cachets wisely have a collection of worth-while covers.

Andorra

Two new stamps of the current set have made their appearance, and both are pictorials of this interesting little country, situated high in the Pyrenees. The 1.25 fr. rose shows a view of the Chapel of Meritxell and the 1.75 fr. violet shows a picture of the Gorge of St. Julia.

Austria

The Austrian Government issued a special stamp in honor of the WIPA stamp exhibition held last month at Vienna. These stamps were printed in sheets of 25 stamps

on both ordinary and granite paper. A special printing was made on granite paper in small sheets of four stamps each. The stamp has a postal value of 50 gr. but was sold for 2.60 S, which sum included 1.60 S. entrance fee and 50 gr. for charity funds.

Newfoundland

On Aug. 3, the new Sir Humphrey Gilbert stamps will be placed on sale. The 1c gray shows a portrait of Sir Gilbert; the 2c green, Compton Castle, the old home of the Gilbert family; 3c brown, the family coat of arms; 4c rose, Eton College where Sir Gilbert was educated; 5c purple, a Token, representation of a gift from Queen Elizabeth before Gilbert's departure in 1583; 7c blue, receiving the commission from Queen Elizabeth; 8c red the start of the Great Adventure, the ships Delight, Golden Hinde, Raleigh, Swallow and the Squirrel leaving Plymouth in 1583; 9c blue, the arrival at St. John's; 10c maroon, one of the original settlers handing Sir Gilbert a Turf, the formal annexation of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth; 14c black, the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth; 15c magenta, the Squirrel and the Golden Hinde; 20c green, a map of Newfoundland; 32c gray, statue of Truro (Devonshire).

Hungary

A new set of nine airmail stamps have been issued by the Hungarian government in four different designs. One shows an airplane flying over the countryside, another an airplane flying above the Hungarian double cross and a farmer gazing up at the plane, a third shows the airplane in flight through the clouds, with Hermes standing on one of its wings (illustrated), and the fourth shows Hermes holding a four-blade airplane propeller.

United States

On Oct. 18 there is to be placed on sale at Boston, Detroit and Chicago a new 5-cent stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the admission of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko to American citizenship. This stamp is a tribute to the Polish hero of the American Revolution. The stamp will be on sale at post offices other than the above three on Oct. 19.

During the convention of the American Philatelic Society at Chicago during August, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will print, at its exhibit in the Federal Building, special sheets of the 1-cent and 3-cent Century of Progress stamps. These will be printed in sheets of 25 stamps each and will be imperforated and without gum. They will be printed by the flat-bed process and 250,000 sheets of 25 stamps each of both denominations have been authorized.

The stamps will be placed on sale first at the Medinah Michigan Club in Chicago on Aug. 25, and on Monday, Aug. 28, they will be for sale at the Century of Progress branch station in the General Exhibits Building No. 1, and at the Philatelic Agency at Washington. These special sheets will not be issued to postmasters, but the stamps themselves will be valid for postage.

On or about Aug. 15 the Government will place on sale a new 3-cent postage stamp to assist in arousing the support of the nation in the industrial campaign. The new stamp design has been approved by President Roosevelt and will have as its central figures a farmer, a business man, an industrial worker and a woman, typifying American industry, and on the left side will be printed "NRA." The color will be violet.

Other New Issues

Yugoslavia shows Prince Peter, heir apparent to the throne, on the new two-value stamp of the Sokol commemorative set issued for the Sports Meeting at Lubljana.

Canada will issue a new 5c pictorial stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first transatlantic passage accomplished by a steamer. The stamp will show the steamship Royal William leaving Pictou, N. S., Aug. 18, 1833.

China has raised her domestic postage rate from 4c to 5c and has just issued a 5c denomination of green color for the new rate. The stamp bears the Yat Sen design.

Czechoslovakia issued two stamps to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of its first ruler, and builder of its first church, Pribano. The values are the 50h green and 1 kr carmine.

Panama has a new 2c carmine stamp showing the portrait of Manuel Amador Guerrero in commemoration of his 100th anniversary.

The Balbo Flight

Some 10,500 letters, each bearing the long tri-design Balbo stamps, and having a postal value of approximately $31,000, were carried by the Balbo squadron on its flight from Rome. Twenty sacks were for Chicago, 20 for New York, 13 for Montreal and numerous small bundles for intermediate points. Eighty-four hundred letters were delivered in Amsterdam, Londonderry and Reykjavik. In Iceland special overprinting was done on some of the current stamps in honor of the event and in Newfoundland 8000 of the current 75-cent air-mail stamps were surcharged with a new value ($4.50) and the date (July 22) for the Italian air cruise.

On the return trip to Rome much less mail was carried than on the trip to Chicago and it was estimated that less than 1000 letters were mailed at New York for the return trip.

Conventions

During the month of August the conventions of three national stamp societies are scheduled. The convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans will be held at Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 17 to 19. A feature of the convention will be an educational exhibit of stamps and covers. The Government will open a philatelic branch post office during the convention, at which odd lots of obsolete United States stamps, now in stock at Washington, will be offered for sale to the visiting members. A special cachet is being prepared for the event.

The American Philatelic Society will hold its convention at Chicago Aug. 21 to 26. Forty exhibition frames will be shown and each frame will contain specimen pages from the foremost collections in America and will have a valuation upward of $60,000. A special cachet embodying in the design the A. P. S. seal and the old Chicago Penny Post, a local stamp used in 1860, will be used on convention covers. These covers, franked with the new imperforated stamps and postmarked at the fair, will make a fine addition to your collection. The Precancel Stamp Society will also hold its annual convention during the month.

[The Stamp Corner is published on the first Thursday of each month.]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

U. S. 10 DIFF. COMMEMS., $1, including 5 Columbians; (1 or 2 each item, a few o. c. or s. e., but fine to superb; send supplementary list)—178 (pr., blue canc.), 290, 30c ea.; 72, 287, 288, 45c ea.; 289, 55c; 93, 113, 189, 70c ea.; 165, 190, $1 ea.; 151, $1.10; 229, $1.75; 78, 112, $2 ea.; 11, 117, 149, $2.25 ea.; 98, $2.50; 116, $2.65; 115 (superb), $3; 96, $3.75; 38a (TI), 201 (unused, o. g.), $4.50 ea.; 75, 85, 118 (superb), $7.50. Approvals. Want lists filled. Scott 1934 Catalogue out Sept 15, ordered now, $2.50.

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STAMP COLLECTORS' CATALOG: invaluable "Stamp Finder" (tells instantly what country a stamp is from); illustrated Booklet on Stamp Collecting—all for 10c to cover mailing expenses. Approvals included.

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Stamp collectors and amateur photographers know NuAce Corners are best for mounting stamps, postcards, photos, etc. Three styles, "Regular" for cards, large snapshots, etc. and "Junior" for single stamps, blocks, small prints, etc., in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold and Silver, 60 to the package. The new "Transparent" style gives full vision. 80 to the package.

Any style 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

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Children's Country Club
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Boys and Girls 2 to 12. Lake-front estate adjacent to Chautauqua Institution. Carefully developed program. Karl Heinrich, head of Pittsburgh Civic Ballet, in charge of Dance Art. Land, water sports, riding. Weekly rates.

HILDA HEATH DE MARKO, Director, P. O. Box M, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Rights of Nations Placed on Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

been expressed to the effect that the principles of nonintervention and of the absolute juridical equality of states be established in a categorical manner.

Resolves:

That no state has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another.

It was at this point that Mr. Hughes defended America's policy in the Caribbean.

He said, in part: "There are no desires or ambitions which my country entertains which are opposed to the desires and aspirations of our sister republics. . . . My country was nurtured in the desire for independence. . . . We yield to none in the establishment of the ideal for sovereignty and independence for every one of the American republics from the greatest to the smallest. . . . We want no aggression against anybody. We cherish no thought of aggression against anybody else. We do not want the territory of any American republic. We do not wish to intervene. . . . We wish peace and order and stability and recognition of honest rights that the Western Hemisphere may be a hemisphere of international justice."

Hughes Explains Position

He went on to point out that if difficulties really existed they were of internal nature, and that from time to time deplorable and regrettable situations had arisen in which the sovereignty was not at work, and where, in certain areas, there had been no government (legitimate) to perform the functions of sovereignty and independence. He said that under such circumstance the United States has found the lives and property of its citizens endangered, and that the American Government could not stand by and watch its citizens killed. He declared he referred, not to the rising of mobs, but to those occasions where a legitimate government had been unable to function because of difficulties impossible to surmount.

International law, he explained, made intervention justifiable for the purpose of a nation's protecting its nationals. International law gave every nation certain rights, but it also required the fulfillment of certain duties.

"I have made this statement," he said in conclusion, "merely to avoid any possible misunderstanding. I am too proud of my country to stand before you as in any way suggesting a defense of aggression or of assault upon the sovereignty and independence of any state. . . . I cannot sacrifice the rights of my country, but I will join with you in declaring the law. I will try to help you in coming a just conclusion as to the law; but it must be a law of justice infused with the spirit which has given to us the wonderful development of the law of nations by which we find ourselves bound."

Favorable Impression Made

The impression that Mr. Hughes' speech made was most favorable. For the moment, at least, the Latin-American countries were made to realize what lay behind America's Caribbean policy. Whether the impression lasted after the delegates had returned home is another matter. Still, there was reason that it could, for gradually the United States began removing American marines from Nicaragua and Haiti. And only a short time ago President Roosevelt made public the statement that there would be no further landing of American forces on tropical shores.

It may not be necessary, and yet it is interesting, to recall that Latin-American republics south of Colombia and Venezuela have no cause even to consider the coming of marines into their territory. America's principal vested interests lie in the Caribbean area: Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Central America and Mexico. Colombia and Venezuela are mentioned simply because they border the area where intervention has been necesssary.

The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico belong to the United States, consequently revolution and intervention is out of the question. Cuba is solving its own problems with the diplomatic assistance of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles. Mexico is gradually resuming more friendly relations with its northern neighbor. The Central American republics are finding that revolutions do not pay. What, then, has Latin America to complain about?

Intervention Not Desired

The fact that President Roosevelt's declaration against intervention cannot be forced upon a succeeding administration here in Washington is, of course, to be considered. But, if during the next four or eight years everything goes smoothly in the Caribbean area an appreciation of what peace and uninterrupted commerce can mean should have been sufficiently developed to make any country think a long time before allowing revolution to upset its domestic equilibrium.

The United States, to use the homely expression, "wants to live and let live." Intervention is the last thing desired. Washington believes that domestic affairs causing troubles to outside nations should be adjusted by international tribunals. To such recourse it would turn. Today, and for days to come, the opportunity for coöperation is and will continue spreading across the international horizon.

The ground work for the Montevideo conference grows wider and wider. Failure during the London Monetary and Economic session to reach extensive international agreements has increased the possibilities for the Pan-American gathering. Incidentally, the rights and duties of nations in the Western Hemisphere come more prominently into the foreground.

[The second article on this subject will appear Aug. 10.]

Historic Shawl Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—A Cashmere shawl that once belonged to Mary Ball Washington is a recent acquisition of the museum at Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington. The shawl was presented by Col. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor of Wicomico Church, Virginia, on behalf of the late Mrs. James Clark Fisher of Reedville.

World Legislature Backed by Angell

(Continued from Page 1)

confer, think, adjust and follow up! Is it sense?

"It is neither feasible nor workable. It is exactly as if Congress or Parliament met and said, 'We will table *one* good lasting settlement, and then—no more statutes, laws, or debates!' It is a grotesque idea, and very widely held. For by the time any conference gathers and is a week old, the problems it first set out to settle have developed, added new elements, and call for longer thought and different measures.

"Senates, Congresses, and Parliaments are aware of this, and are organized for it; so they contrive to think and legislate for developing situations. They allow also for varying shades of opinion, which further allow for continuity of sitting.

"But these other sporadic conferences—Locarno, Brussels, Genoa, Lausanne, London—fail because they are creatures mainly of the crisis and the hour. No sooner are they over than the flow of events has half obliterated their decisions. The Economic Conference met with very limited terms of reference, still further limited by American events which could not be foreseen. And people are dismayed. But if we called a world parliament we would never dream of being dismayed merely because it did not come quickly to results and end with a flourish. Why should it finish, when fresh situations arise as long as the nations change and are alive?

Central Organization Needed

"The trouble is, the world has no organization at the center, no central 'brain' permanently conscious and functioning. So our aspirations too often come to nothing. Indeed, sometimes the disappointment does definite harm.

"The peoples of the world will learn yet that their doing without such a coördinating center will not work. Some center of the kind must emerge from these hasty improvised congresses with their stultifying temporary character. It need not be upon the pattern of any national Parliament. The world will break down if, being international in reality, it is pulled this way and that by nationalist governments.

"A model to serve for what we need is the federal machinery of the United States, so far as it rules and administers that vast territory with its varied conditions and territories. No government, however, even that Government, represented at the conference is free of the fear of its nationally-minded public.

"Even Mr. Roosevelt, 'dictator' that he is, is helpless in face of the threats of several Senators; and they, in turn, fear some of their constituents despite the fact that these know far less of the facts.

Reparations Farce Allowed

"An outstanding instance of flattering the public instead of telling it the truth is that we British allowed the tragic reparations farce to go on and on for 12 years—during which few dared tell the obvious mathematical truth about the illusion.

"Our American friends may pass through a shorter period of enlightenment on the point. Excessive debts and reparations payments, like war, hurt the receiver. It must be so, things being as they are. The intricate and sensitive unity of our human society has not got into the heads of politicians yet, nor into those of teachers, their pupils, nor many of our publicists.

"The compound steam engine and other inventions have given us the international world apparatus of the twentieth century—and we are working it with nineteenth-century and even eighteenth-century minds and institutions.

Analogy From Motoring

"Thus, we find people naïvely talking of defending self, the country, the tribe—when they should talk of defending the universal Rule of the Road. Defend *that* — and everybody alike would be safe. How much better than, say, building and arming your automobile more strongly than the other man's so that in a collision yours will beat his!

"The alternative to imperialism is not any self-withdrawal, self-sufficiency or anarchic independence. It is federalism.

"Here the history of the United States is a valuable pointer for the world. You have asked me whether the loose construction of the British Commonwealth is a model? Surely it has gone too far, if anything, in its local particularisms and has not sufficiently appreciated the value of the federal bond. This has inconvenienced us seriously.

"America early seized on this point. Though it fought for abolition of slavery, this other boon also was won. As to that fight for the emancipation of slaves, by the way, it is my view that a few more years would have achieved this without resort to fighting. It was 'in the air' and was on the way.

Won in Face of Difficulties

"Still, the fact now is that the United States has very diverse regional legislatures, laws and customs, yet possesses one money, one tariff, one machinery of defense, one Senate and President. It is a guide to the future. Remember, they got it in the face of enormous difficulties, too.

"What they could do generations ago, the rest of us can hope to do. It may be called impossible, as everything is until it is done. But such things do not drop from the skies—they are brought about by *men*. We are reaching the stage when the British Commonwealth, Europe, the world, can do something similar. I do not presume to sketch the constitution of such a world parliament at present. I will only point out that America by facing and solving its problem in time spared itself war, commercial difficulties within, and grave delays over a vast area.

"Whatever the ultimate fate of the Economic Conference, or the Disarmament Conference—and none knows it yet—we shall get nearer to success in both, I think, rather earlier than we shall reach the world parliament. But for this, the beginnings of a machinery, and the human will, are present."

Alabama's Wet Vote

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3 (AP)—Alabama, a dry stronghold for 14 years, gave a majority of 28,638 to national prohibition repeal at its July 18 election. The official count, made in Gov. B. M. Miller's office yesterday by the state canvassing board, showed 100,269 for repeal, and 71,631 against repeal.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easily earned selling finest 21-folder Christmas assortment; experience unnecessary; request samples; also 50c bargain: large commission. DORILA CO., Dept. S-17, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered, and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-30, Watertown, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW Double-Edge Crescent Blades, for Gem and Gillette type holder: 25 for $1.00; made of finest steel with perfect shaving edge; satisfaction guaranteed; also other type blades. O. W. KUFAHL, 8027 S. Michigan, Chicago.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 3129 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. Je-5983

Employment Drive Started by Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

ing his education. Three hundred and fifty thousand young men are to join them next January.

Training in Discipline

The camps provide disciplined training and hard but healthy work, as far as possible in the interest of the community generally. A boy who had been attending one of them this year told the writer that he found the life exceedingly strenuous at first, but that he had gradually grown to like it. He had been employed in cutting down timber.

Herr Hitler, speaking in Berlin on May Day this year, said: "Every German, high or low, rich or poor, of educated parentage or born in factory cottage must once in a lifetime learn to work with his hands so that later on he may himself be able to command."

Training schools are being developed where men may be taught each one to do his particular job more systematically and more intelligently than in the past.

Network of Motor Roads

All labor not absorbed by these various means is to be put upon state works. These works are being gradually organized and are to be of the most extensive kind. The schemes in hand include housing, land settlement, river improvement, and gas, water and electricity undertakings. Three million hectares (7,420,000 acres) of moorland are to be reclaimed.

Another vast work decided upon by the Cabinet has been initiated by Herr Hitler personally. It is to create a network of motor roads throughout the entire country. These roads are to be built through the agency of the German National Railway Company, the idea being to coördinate all forms of land traffic.

The unemployed worker provided for by these means will not be paid in money, beyond the small dole of which he is already in receipt. His additional needs are to be supplied by giving him credit for acquiring necessaries in kind. It is hoped in this way to maintain the unemployed and his or her dependents in a state of efficiency and self-respect, without placing any breaking strain upon the Treasury.

Outside Ordinary Budget

The Government has laid down that "financial difficulties should not form an obstacle to the execution of measures of state policy," and for this reason the whole of the expenditure upon unemployment is being treated as something quite outside the ordinary budget.

The State Railway is to make itself responsible for 50,000,000 marks (about $16,000,000). The issue of Treasury bonds by the Reichsbank to the amount of 1,000,000,000 marks (about $300,000,000) to finance other public works was sanctioned by the Cabinet on June 1. This is additional to a similar, not yet exhausted, credit of 500,000,000 (about $161,000,000) sanctioned before the present Government took office.

Encouraging results are already claimed. For the first time since 1931 the numbers of the unemployed, according to the official statistics, have fallen below the 5,000,000 mark.

The iron and steel and coal trades are definitely doing better than last winter. A hopeful feeling also is generally abroad.

New Jury to Hear Charges On Louisiana Election

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3 (AP)—Charges of irregularities in the last general election here will be laid before a new grand jury to be empaneled as a successor to one suddenly dissolved by Judge Frank T. Echezabal to "preserve public confidence in the courts."

Dissolution came yesterday as an unexpected sequel to a lengthy battle between friends and foes of Senator Huey P. Long over the election inquiry. The report of a citizens' committee, named by the court to recount ballots in six contested boxes used in the vote on constitutional amendments supported by the Long faction, will be studied by Mr. Eugene Stanley, district attorney, before charges are filed.

Navy Awards Contracts For 22 Fighting Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Navy Department today awarded contracts "to the lowest responsible bidder" for 22 new naval vessels. The department also allotted 15 vessels to be constructed in Navy yards.

Announcing the awards, officials said charges by Senator Trammell, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, of collusion between the bidders had not been substantiated. Meanwhile, in view of the shipbuilding code as to wages and hours in private yards, the navy today ordered a five-day week of 40 hours for civilian employees at all shore stations.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.
TO RENT—8-room modern house, nicely furnished, bath, sun porch, ocean front, garage. Apply to OWNER, 431 Ocean Boulevard.

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FRANK R. ZWAHLEN
Real Estate—Insurance
ROCKLAND COUNTY PROPERTIES
NANUET, N. Y.

MODERN 6-room semi-bungalow at great sacrifice for quick sale; 2 bathrooms, open fireplace, screened porch, double garage; shade and fruit trees, large lawn, corner plot; no reasonable price refused. Address M. DICKSON, 130 Darlington Avenue, Ramsey, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Several apts. of unusual charm, fireplaces, modern improvements, refrigeration; heated; rents from $45 to $65. Cap. 5339.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—3-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass.—Available Sept. 1, upper apartment, 6 rooms, garage; desirable neighborhood. Tel. Cen. New. 0402-R.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 (mornings).

FOR SALE OR RENT

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS—Picturesque homestead, rambling Cape Cod style, all modern improvements, 12 rooms, 5 baths, 4 fireplaces, screened porch, artistically furnished; summer rental $400, sale price $15,000. SEA PINES SCHOOL.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished cottages, also tourists accommodated in my home; bathing beach. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's private office, 3 days weekly, also evenings; reasonable. Room 1809, 551 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 2-3061.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Board and rooms at the SUSAN BABSON SWASEY HOUSE, 13 Market St.; colonial house, comfortable beds and unexcelled cuisine; on Route 1 to the shore and mountains; rates reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

REASONABLE board on farm near N. Y. by man who might be of use later on; references exchanged. PAUL HAAS 98 First St., Harrison, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4689.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., A. M. NEWPORT, Suite 3—Nice airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; reasonable.

LIGHT, airy room near bay and transportation; garage optional; Sheepshead Bay section. HANO, 2979 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms near transits for refined people; light kitchen privileges. HUND, 611 West 114th. University 4-4717 (mornings).

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (98th)—Gentleman, room facing park, private family, reasonable. Call mornings, evenings Apt. N-4.

N. Y. C., 664 W. 179th St.—Pleasant rooms in private apartment; reasonable; near church. Washington Heights 7-2378. (Apt. 36).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333.

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"GREEN SHADOWS," OLD LYME, CONN.—Modern rooms, excellent food; season June 15 to Sept. 15. Lyme 236-2.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished. $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

SUMMER BOARD

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE
SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
Private beach; outdoor dining; excellent food; spacious grounds; billiard room; courteous service; moderate prices.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J.—Country resort near Asbury; rates slashed, $15.00, children half; bathing, tennis; booklet. Phone Redbank 283.

RESORTS

NADEL'S HOMESTEAD, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. 2256 New Haven Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4834 Large rooms, en suite or single; attractive house, beautiful surroundings.

PAYING GUESTS

COMFORTABLE, loving home in beautiful Shenandoah Valley offered to a few elderly gentlewomen; rates $2.50 daily, $15 weekly, $50 monthly; write for particulars. MRS. LORENE MACFARLANE, Harmony Hall, Harrisonburg, Va.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills; overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

SWAN RIVER Farm House, Patchogue, N. Y.—Fishing, boating, bathing; fresh and salt water; home cooking; near Christian Science church; $15-$17 weekly. Phone Patchogue 430.

THE BLUE SPRUCE
A paying guest house by the sea
ROCKPORT, MASSACHUSETTS

HELP WANTED — MEN

YOUNG man of good health and character, foreigner preferred, as indoor man in small boarding school; aptitude more important than experience; moderate initial wages, with increase when proficient. S-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED —WOMEN

BUSINESS couple will give room and board in exchange housework, no laundry; private house. 8857 239 St., Bellerose, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A Seasoned Executive and Salesman
seeks position with a high type concern. Middle age; good character; industrious; loyal and energetic. Successful experience in publishing; sales; advertising; competent departmental organizer; 16 years with one company and 10 with another.
C. O. FERGUSON, 105 Golf St., Maple Hill, New Britain, Conn.

Is there a place in your organization for a young man who is thoroughly trained in accounting and office procedure and who can help you reduce your operating expense? This man is 27 years old, a graduate in Higher Accountancy and a student in Law with LaSalle Extension University. If you can use this man he will measure up to all you hope to find in a truly satisfactory employee. BRUCE MacDONALD, 19 Werner Park, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SWISS girl, experienced, able to cook and care for small household; accommodate. Box R-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPIST, experienced, desires work at home, typing every description, legal documents, manuscripts, addressing envelopes. Scarsdale, N. Y., 5098, Central Avenue.

YOUNG woman, experienced, efficient, would like position as secretary or companion or combination of both. MISS D. K. BEAN, 54 Cumberland St., Springfield, Mass.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 130 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Hancock 2710.

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HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Koruberg, Fritz Dieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving, 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264

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All work relating to Mining Claims looked after; will make preliminary report, contract assessment work, SURVEY claims or stake new ones; particularly Ontario, Quebec, North West Territories. 128 Redpath Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.

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Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TRAVELING by automobile, a family arrived at Fort Worth, Texas, with a supply of travelers' checks. After spending their last available cash fo automobile expense, they learned that the branch of the express company upon which their checks were drawn would not be open for several hours and that the nearest office was 100 miles distant. This being in the direction of their travel, they decided to go on at once.

As they drove through an unsettled region, they encountered a young couple on foot, poorly but neatly clothed, and of respectable appearance. The first impulse was to invite them to ride; but they drove on, debating among themselves the inadvisability of picking up strangers, arguing that it was not wise, that there wasn't room, that their machine was already crowded with luggage, and finally, after they had gone five miles, that it was now too far.

They tried to content themselves with the conclusion that it was not to be; but a still small voice persisted until the driver without further debate turned the car about, drove back and picked up two very tired but grateful hikers, who said they were en route to their old home some 200 miles farther. The motorist, with satisfied conscience, found that the car was not so crowded after all.

The $20 traveler's check presented at the express office in the next town brought forth the announcement that, due to the bank holiday, the office was temporarily out of cash. The clerk, when informed of the need, endeavored to secure the money from other places near by, but without success.

Two choices were presented: that they retrace the 100 miles to Fort Worth, or that they wait until the bank holiday was over. They determined upon the former, as the latter seemed out of the question, for the time was indefinite and they were without any cash.

Just as they were about to leave the office, the manager of the local movie theater came in to get an express package, for which he laid down 20 $1 bills in payment of express charges.

The amount that was needed had come at the right time. They realized then that had they not gone back to do the kindly deed, they would not have been at the express office when the money arrived. They were all grateful that they had heeded the still small voice, as all concerned were thereby blessed.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Darning and Mending

During a casual conversation recently, I said, "I love to darn stockings, and I very much enjoy patching and mending." This chance remark was the beginning of a delightful vacation vocation for me, for one of the ladies in the group responded, "If you are so fond of it, I'd like to have you do some mending for me." I found there were others, too, who appreciated my calling at their home for packages of stockings and socks to be darned. Baby's snagged sweater and John's overalls were soon added to the package, and now I am earning a much-appreciated wage. — Aileen G.

Grandmother's Ironing

This summer's styles, reverting to those of a generation ago, occasioned one grandmother in our neighborhood to earn some summer spending money while being of valued service to a number of girls. All girls who found difficulty in ironing puffed and padded sleeves were invited to bring their garments to "Grandmother," who ironed them dexterously, showing the girls how she did it, so that the next time they could do it themselves. Miss A. W. G.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Naming the cipher" (J. R.)—The correspondent writes:

> I notice that you give the correct pronunciation in this way, occasionally *Na-than'-ay-el*, not *Nuh-than'-yel*, etc.
>
> Years ago, while I was attending the University of Texas, an indelible impression was made on me by a professor's statement:
>
> "Place only the correct form before the student; then he is never confused by having visualized two ways."
>
> Which way is correct?

We have felt that in drawing attention to common errors, and correcting them, we might be serving some speakers who needed to have these errors definitely uncovered. The sword of good English has always seemed to us to be two-edged, cutting effectively by affirming and denying—affirming the correct and denying the faulty.

We should, however, like to hear from readers on this point; for how they can best be served is our chief concern.

"Since" (R. L. J.)—The correspondent requests examples of this word used as adverb, preposition, and conjunction.

Adverb: "I have not seen him *since*."

Preposition: "I have not seen him *since* his departure." (Introduces adverbial phrase.)

Conjunction: "I have not seen him *since* he departed." (Introduces clause.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Indianapolis News
The Serenade

—Courtesy New York Evening Post
"Ahem!"

Courtesy Detroit News
A Little Ahead of the Parade

Courtesy New Orleans Times-Picayune
They Don't Help Navigation Very Much

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
But Don't Forget It's Up to Us to Furnish the Gas

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Great Stuff—for the Other Fellow

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

127.

By clever negotiations
it begins to look like
Mr. Thanos has succeeded
in developing an entire
monopoly of the whole
fruit trade in the city.
Outside interests still
continue their efforts
at obtaining dealers
but finding them practically all sewed up
with contracts, their
success seems doubtful

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Newark Evening News: A rise in bread price can be met in the wage scale by increasing the dough.

Los Angeles Times: If the worst had happened, grass could have been kept from growing in the street by calling it a lawn.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS not real things that disturb the minds of men, but the opinions they have of things.—EPICTETUS.

In Lighter Vein

Extra Large

The eggs of a species of large fowl in China frequently weigh as much as half a pound.

There's nothing funny about being a music-hall comedian in China!—*Pear: 's.*

Humorist

New Tenant (to jobbing gardener): "Now, I thought of having a tennis party this afternoon, so I should like you to level, turf, cut, roll and mark the lawn."

No Waste

A northern farmhand went to work for a Texas rancher. There had been an unusually long drought in the region and everyone on the ranch was hoping for rain. One day it did start to sprinkle, and the farmhand, to show his delight, proceded to dance in the rain.

"Come in out of that rain," the rancher shouted.

"Oh, I don't mind these few drops," replied the man.

"Who cares about that!" bellowed the farmer. "We want every bit of that rain to fall on Texas!"

Her Wish

Spinster: "So the waiter says to me, 'How would you like your rice?'"

Friend: "Yes, dearie, go on."

"So I says, wistfully, 'Thrown at me.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Guilty

Judge: "It seems to me that I have seen you before."

Prisoner: "You have, your Honor; I gave your daughter singing lessons."

Judge: "Thirty years."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Naturally

"And this beautiful jar," said Jones, proudly exhibiting his treasures. "It cost me $50."

"Well, well, $50!" said his friend. "I suppose they threw in the marmalade."—*Boston Transcript.*

Double Purpose

Jones: "What do you shave with in the morning?"

Smith (bitterly): "My wife's linoleum cutter."

Same Here

"What do you do with your dull old razor blades?"

"Shave with them."—*Pathfinder.*

What They Say

Fair Value

"Our immediate concern is to get men back on the job. But money will not be spent recklessly and extravagantly merely to create pay rolls. As far as humanly possible we will see to it that the taxpayer gets a dollar received for every dollar spent."—*Harold L. Ickes.*

Honest Endeavor

"It is time for each and every one of us to cast away self-destroying, nation-destroying efforts to get something for nothing and to appreciate that satisfying reward and safe reward come only through honest work. That must be the new spirit of the American future."—*President Roosevelt.*

Advice to Graduates

"Don't sell your textbooks and keep your diplomas. Sell your diploma, if you can find anyone to buy it, and keep your textbooks."—*Walter B. Pitkin.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, the Boss has found out that Jumbo sleeps with me at night—
He and Uncle George went to town last night and when they came home I got up to greet them as usual—
"Hey, where's Jumbo?" exclaimed the Boss when he peeked into the box and saw that he was missing—
So I led him around to my bunk and he looked at Jumbo and said "Why the little rascal—How long has this been going on?"
And when I wiggled my tail and told him he said, "Well, Snubs, if you don't object, I certainly won't"—and into the house he went—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the Scrapbook

It Has Wisely Been Said

A loving heart is the beginning of all knowledge.

Get a purpose and hold to it until it holds you.

Whatever jewels thou wearest, only humility can give them luster.

For every sunset there is a sunrise.

The vast majority are not living wicked lives, but cluttered lives with the lovely things crowded out.

Success is a series of right thoughts put into action.

Mistakes make you wiser, cares make you more careful, and blunders show you the way.

Dream big dreams; then put on your overalls and go out and make these dreams come true.

No one who aspires to be a success has any time to find fault.

There are two things that will serve to make us happy if we attend to them; the first is never to vex ourselves about what we cannot help; the second is never to vex ourselves about what we can help, but set to work to help it!

Never wait for the applause unless you can give an encore.

If you keep smiling long enough, before long you'll have enough to keep smiling about.

Lies need a lot of words to back them up; truth needs but few.

Ambition is great stuff, but use your head. A grasshopper shouldn't try to learn to be a kangaroo.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Child training—
for fathers is a "men only" course placed on the summer schedule at Oklahoma A. & M. College.

California leads—
the states in number of aircraft and licensed pilots. There are 3460 licensed pilots in the State.

All Nature

Giant Sloth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE isn't likely to meet giant sloths in the woods today, for they have been extinct a few million years—ever since the upheaval of the Focky Mountains formed great dry plains, and the last great ice sheet covered a large portion of North America. Previous to this, during early and mid-Pleistocene time, they were very common, ranging over much of South America and over North America as far north as Pennsylvania.

Palæonotologists, or fossil hunters, know this because they have found remains of giant sloths in South American rocks and in North American caves (principally at Port Kennedy Cave in Pennsylvania, and at Rancho La Brea, California). With remains of the giant sloth were found also the fossils of several species of saber-toothed tigers, peccaries, tapirs, prong-horned antelopes, glyptodonts, camels, and large numbers of early horses.

Giant sloths are all classed as of the Megatherium or Mylodon type. The former grew to be nearly 20 feet long and could reach into the lower limbs of trees for food. Mylodon is known for its more or less cylindrical teeth which acted like the grinders in a grist mill. The limbs of both types were comparatively short and ponderous, and the "hands" and feet were reduced to curious structures which ended in huge, hooklike claws.

Doubtless, the upheaval of the Rockies—creating vast dry plains with little rainfall and, consequently, little forage, dwindling to almost nothing during the Pliocene period—together with the introduction of the saber-toothed tiger contributed to the extinction of giant sloths. No remains have been found to show relationship of modern sloths to the ancient ones.

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Back to 1929?

AMERICA'S revolution is under full steam! With the official launching of the National Recovery Administration's five-month reemployment campaign, the full force of the gigantic legislative program sanctioned by Congress is being translated into action. Larger meanings of the New Deal appear.

Without violence, without altering the form of government, a new economic order takes shape. The broad, unruffled wings of the blue eagle spread over the land, and behold! changes such as few revolutions can boast are peacefully achieved. Economic planning, so long an academic topic, is suddenly here in operation. One stroke of the pen and the abolition of child labor, that dream of reformers, is won in American industry. Another pen stroke and a million jobs are created in retail stores. Another, and the whole business of motorcar production goes on a better basis. One more and thousands of steel workers get higher wages, shorter hours.

Stroke by stroke, agreement by agreement, a new picture of economic America is drawn. And comes to life.

In one aspect this vast change is merely a desperate, unified national counterattack upon depression, a bold attempt to force economic recovery. To employers it may appear either as a sacrifice forced by the Government or as an opportunity to do greater justice to employees and combat unscrupulous competition. To workers it may seem only an unexpected gift of better working conditions. To speculators it may come as a new chance to gamble for a rise. And citizens generally may see the blue eagle only as a bird of promise, offering an end to hard times.

But in their hearts millions who voted for the New Deal were voting more than temporary discontent with hard times. They were voting also undefined aspirations for social justice and a happier nation. The impetus for the present American revolution came from something far deeper than a mere desire to return to the prosperity—and the greed and insecurity and misery—of 1929. And those who have organized the recovery program have had in mind much more than a temporary drive to overcome an emergency, necessary as that drive is.

The economic theory—and it is new economics—upon which the recovery program is based is the belief that industry must provide for the purchase of the goods it produces. This means that instead of turning quite so large a share of profits back into more capacity to produce, it must give a larger share to labor as wages and to the consumer in equitable prices. Only thus, it is held, can overproduction be avoided.

This theory is logical. Whether America can prove it on the gigantic scale now being attempted is uncertain. It is a bold experiment. But a hopeful one. For in it sound business coincides very evidently with social justice. The higher wages and shorter hours which to employers mean better distribution of purchasing power and an assurance of markets mean to employees better homes and more opportunity for self-development. If this experiment in the better management of the machine succeeds, it will show not only America but the world a way to employ for the use of men and women the great abundance which is now a clog in the industrial system.

But no economic theory, no machinery of recovery, however noble in plan and vigorous in operation, will of themselves fulfill the aspirations of the American people. They might take the nation back to 1929. Or even forward to a somewhat sounder prosperity. The reform of the economic system is ultimately a reform of the human heart. Unless it is, new forms of oppression will develop, new ways even of evading the blue eagle's benevolent eye. Unselfishness that is enticed by hope of profit or dragooned by government decree may be better than the old exploitation expressed in "business is business"; but the great value of this American revolution is going to appear in the unselfishness which comes from a voluntary desire to make industry Christian.

Experiments in Public Ownership

ONE of the biggest socialistic measures that has ever been carried out in a so-called "capitalistic" state has just been pushed to its completion in Great Britain—with little opposition and with so little alarm or fuss that, it might be added, no ordinary person realized that anything remarkable had happened. The capitalistic organization that had built up a combine controlling electric subways, tramcars and motorcoaches over the whole metropolitan area of London has formally handed over this gigantic business to a public concern, established by Act of Parliament, called the London Passenger Transport Board.

The man who was chairman of each of the companies that formed the group (Lord Ashfield) becomes president of the board. His executive associates who worked with him under private management become his associates on the public body. The shareholders, under the Government scheme, remain shareholders. The same plant and the same employees are taken over by a stroke of the pen, and the new body, freed from possibility of profiteering, will go ahead, armed with statutory powers to coördinate all forms of passenger transport within the metropolitan area.

This is not the first time that a state-created organization of this kind, independent in its practical working but responsible in the last resort to the Government, has been set up in Great Britain. The Port of London Authority was long ago established to introduce order in the Thames locks. The Electricity Board, controlling the transmission of electricity from one end of the country to the other, was created by a Parliament predominantly Conservative. The British Broadcasting Corporation has a monopoly of public radio throughout Britain, and its revenue is collected for it by the State Post Office.

Of these public concerns, the Passenger Transport Board is the most interesting, for it has not only taken over businesses formerly in private hands, but a highly "trustified" business, in which much of the work of coördination was already complete.

And we have the further remarkable fact that big business men concerned actually have coöperated to smooth the transition. Though a Labor Government initiated the Transport Bill, a Government mainly Conservative has implemented it.

Moreover, there are indications that this form of nationalization is likely to be extended to other staple industries.

A tendency is discernible in the greater national industries, sometimes resisted, sometimes welcomed, by which they appear to be passing through the stages of coördination, unification, public control, and even toward public ownership under a public board—that is to say, toward a form of socialization which is not merely acceptable to the official Labor Party, but also presents few terrors to Conservatives and employers.

Its essence is slow and gradual evolution. The difference between the Right wing and the Left wing of the Labor Party is that the former is content with gradualism; the latter wishes to force the pace and transform the whole industrial system at a stroke. Why a revolution, asks the former, when peaceful evolution is leading to the same end?

Federal Power Against Crime

MANY Americans are asking what will become of the bootlegger and rumrunner should prohibition be repealed. Some bootlegging will persist under any form of liquor regulations. But it may be assumed that many liquor racketeers will vanish from the American scene or will turn their talents to other fields.

According to an article in the New York Times, Charles Francis Coe, well known as a writer of gangster stories and a keen student of crime, believes they will turn to other forms of crime. He attributes the recent epidemic of kidnaping to the gangster who sees his liquor revenue disappearing. If this be the case, and many agree with Mr. Coe, one of the strongest arguments of the antiprohibitionist is defeated. It has long been the wet contention that elimination of prohibition would do much to reduce crime.

This confirms what has long been apparent to clear-thinking people, that a bad situation is not healed by merely avoiding it or yielding to it. The repeal of prohibition would not eliminate the gangster. Lawlessness, under whatever system, must be dealt with for what it is. Otherwise, instead of committing crimes against the liquor laws, the racketeer will simply seek new ways of carrying on his parasitic existence. He must be shown, by persuasion or punishment, the error of his actions.

A highly indignant nation has risen up against the kidnaper and strenuous methods have been employed to discourage this type of crime. But still the racketeer will continue in one form or another. Mr. Coe feels that there is but one solution to this problem—federal action.

In brief, his plan is this: First, a national police force for criminal investigation and prosecution. Second, the elimination of county government, which he believes to be merely an expense and a cumbersome method of maintaining political patronage. Third, the abolishment of criminal investigation by city police and the assumption of that function by the Federal Government.

To quote Mr. Coe:

> Crime will be against society, not against a county or a city or a state. Prosecution will be by society, not by a politically controlled organization depending upon the votes of a few communities. Then solution of crime will be sure in the vast majority of cases, prosecution will be genuine and speedy and efficacious.

This plan, while not wholly original, is at least worthy of consideration. It fits in with proposals for an American "Scotland Yard." It is in line with measures President Roosevelt and Professor Moley have been planning for bringing federal power more effectively into the war on kidnaping and racketeering. The wide powers of the National Recovery Act are expected to curtail racketeering in industry. And the present public agitation against kidnaping has weakened the old states' rights objections to a federal police force. The time is ripe for a far greater exercise of federal power to check crime.

Dorade Rules the Waves

A TRIM little deep-sea sailing craft bowled into Merry England's shores the other day, fell in with a fleet of British yachting cruisers in the annual race to the Fastnet on the coast of Ireland, and sailed right out to windward with the lion's share of the honors. Once again Britain's major offshore yachting prize has fallen into the hands of an American crew, and for the second time the American winner has proved to be the handy cruising yawl Dorade, already justly famous for her conquests of great ocean tracts.

This is the same craft that participated in the transatlantic yacht race three years ago, astonishing yachting followers on both sides of the ocean by throwing away her time allowance from the larger competitors and beating them boat for boat in a dazzling passage of seventeen days. Designed and sailed by the Stephens family of Scarsdale, N. Y.—father and sons—Dorade has always held her own in every test of speed and seaworthiness.

The fact that she has hoisted the winner's pennant in two Fastnet encounters in addition to her transatlantic victory proves that flukes do not figure in her winning ways. Her success in British waters challenges the prowess of England's deep-water yachtsmen. The superiority which Dorade has manifested thus far may awaken an even keener rivalry in this boisterous sphere of sailing. The advantages of such an occurrence would be readily seen by yachtsmen who appreciate the all-round seamanship which ocean racing demands.

Meanwhile British yachtsmen are looking forward to their invasion of American waters this month in the conventional, lightly rigged racing classes. Whether or not the overseas sailors can even the season's score is so uncertain as to make the forthcoming matches the more interesting. At any rate, eighty years of sailing competition have taught American sportsmen to expect that every British yachtsman will do his duty.

Chester S. Lord

WHEN the title of "boss" precedes a name, it usually carries with it a certain odium. It conveys a sense of hard driving, or ruthless compulsion. One pictures the boss as a masterful, strong-willed individual, getting results by compelling implicit obedience to autocratic demands. Yet there have been exceptions.

"Boss" Lord, as Chester S. Lord was known to his associates on the New York Sun, was so titled out of a respect that was colored with affection. He was the "boss" because he had earned the title, because all those under him respected his judgment. He built up a great staff of newspaper men, helped make a truly great paper. He performed incredible feats in the newspaper field. Carrying one of the heaviest burdens of responsibility ever placed upon the shoulders of a managing editor, he bore it with an equanimity that became a byword. His problems were his own, to be dealt with and solved, not to be handed on in acrimony and irritability to those under him.

This, more than anything else, accounted for the strength of his title. He was boss of his job, and of himself. Always he had time to display kindness, tolerance and understanding. With all his load of responsibility, he had time to hear the other fellow's story and give help and encouragement when needed.

The Casual Day

OF COURSE we'd like to talk about something besides codes. But—talk about codes and the world talks with you; talk about anything else and you talk alone.

And having exhibited our sagacity as concerns this aspect of the New Deal, we are besieged by a public who can trust the Administration in all ordinary matters, but must have our expert guidance through certain totally unforeseen mazes of the social experiment. As per example:

> Dear Cashew L. Day:
>
> Will you kindly express your idea of a code for the nut growers and shellers?
>
> And since you speak with some authority on codes, perhaps you have data on the five-day week and "the new leisure." Is it true that there are unmistakable signs of the eventual rejection of these because of the commandment, "Six days shalt thou labor"?
>
> W. P. R.

* * *

If W. P. R. would arrive at some clear conclusion about the current social experiment, he should begin by admitting that a rolling code gathers no Morse. Then it will occur to him that a code for nut growers could not apply to shellers. We might suggest a *general* code for growers, the *major* point of which would be that the growth of nuts should be managed by *colonels*. A code for shellers would have to include squirrels, which puts the whole project up a tree.

* * *

W. P. R. may be glad to learn that the new leisure will not conflict with the commandment to work six days. Five days at the shop simply means one more day at home in which to clean the cellar, paint the porch, tidy the attic, repair the screens, mow the lawn, wash the dog. We could go on, but you probably have an idea of what we mean.

* * *

The possibility of a code for poets is causing some apprehension as to the future of American literature. V. D. H. observes casually that epic poetry is doomed. Poets working within the time limits of a code are not expected to produce anything bigger than sonnets.

* * *

What will happen to free verse when the no-rime-no-rhythm boys have to abide by rules, is sad to contemplate. Or not so sad, depending on what you like in verse—

This:

Codes . . .
tenuous,
tortuous—
Imminent, like lavender twilight
. . . Slashed
With the indigo crescent of
A blue moon.

Or:

Between the decline and recovery,
When the twilight of industry lowers,
Comes a code for the day's occupations—
"Bigger pay checks and shorter hours."

Birds of a Feather

President Roosevelt calls it an eagle. General Johnson calls it his blue hawk.

Meanwhile we recall an old story of three British sailors, puzzled before a New York shop window in which stands a stuffed bird. One sailor says it's a 'awk. The second sailor says it's a howl. But the third decides it's a heagle. "Hit's the hemblem of the country," he points out.

At any rate, the President and the General probably agree that the bird in question today is the hemblem of their country's 'opes.

Lupe Plans a Visit to the Fair

"LA, LA!" moaned my little Mexican serving maid one morning in July, "We have celebrate the Fourth of July with peecneec and flag, but now we have nawtheeng to celebrate onteel the school she is open with Labor Day parade. It ees a long time, Señora."

"Well," I responded, "you may cheer up, for I have been planning something. Yesterday I received a letter from an editor in Chicago who wants me to write a series of sketches about the big fair being held there."

"Oh, Señora, I have wait and wonder what ees in that letter with big man-scratchy writing which he seal very tight."

"Lupe," I reproved, "you must never tamper with my mail. It is very naughty to read another's letter."

"No, no, Señora," Lupe responded with a giggle, "I never, never peep in letters. I only shake them and smell them and look at outside and make up for myself a story about what is in them."

"Very well. I have been thinking of taking the little house that I liked so much last summer, and if you want to go, I shall take you with me and you can see the fair."

"Oh, Señora, I must hug you! My browther José has been hoping that I could take treep to the fair. But Señora, he play good joke on me. He say, 'Lupe, the fair, she will last only two days,' and when I call heem a Seelly One and tell heem that they have spend much money—maybe two or three hundred dollars—on heem, then he say he can show me in paper, and he get newspaper which say 'Fair—Today and tomorrow.' Ees not thees a good joke?"

"Now, Lupe, if we decide to go—"

"But, Señora, we have already decide. I will press my peenk organdy dress with the much black lace thees afternoon, and I will also take the bottle of perfume which the editor lady who was like a brown bird gave me. And, Señora, perhaps you take yours, too; I no theenk mine enough for both of us in that beeg city."

"Now Lupe,—"

"Yes, Señora, but you must be careful about Chicago editor. They may not like pecan cake like New York editors and then how can your poor Lupe get them write beeg checks for you? Thees one who fly down here in airplane told me I was Seelly One because I tell heem our house is name 'The Little House Where Laughter Lives' and he say he knows house in Chicago where Laughter is Twins. So, Señora, I theenk he is kin to the Baron what tell tall story all the time and I tell heem I watch my Señora that he will not make her theenk Chicago is a much fine place."

* * *

Early the next morning Lupe came into my study beaming like a red poppy under a dazzling sun. "Señora," she exclaimed happily, "I have feex eet all: José will go with us to Chicago!"

"But, Lupe," I countered, "I cannot take José to the fair, I have only enough money for us two."

"That ees a beeg joke on you, Señora," Lupe responded, "José have beeeeg rolls of money which he make. All Spring José plan treeps for peoples to take to the fair and they pay heem for to send them maps and names of hotels and he send them pretty ways like through Ozark Mountains where scenery ees beeg and beautiful. My browther José ees a Smart One, Señora."

"But, Lupe, José cannot walk and there will be much walking at the fair."

"Señora, my José no need to walk; he can seeng! He can seeng like a silver bird in a blue sky when the sun he ees shine. A beeg radio man have heard heem on the Plaza and have sent paper for him to sign to come seeng at fair with hees guitar because Señor Garcia what was seeng there have already seeng himself married and have gone away to Bermuda forever. That ees why José want me go to fair and last night I told heem I have manage eet."

Before I could express my delight at José's good fortune, Lupe continued: "Besides, Señora, you no have idea how much better my José walk now. Every night after my work I have walk with José. First he could take only small half step, but, Señora, I gave beautiful thanks for thees half step which wabble. Then I say to José, 'José, just forget about try for walking and be a little bird free to fly where you can seeng best.' One night when he ees seeng such a beautiful song about 'Flee as a bird to your mountain' he take some steps without trying. Now all the Señors and Señoras, and of course the Señoritas, in our village sit on porches in evening to listen to my José while we walk slow down street behind wheel chair seenging Spanish songs, but no with guitar like when I push heem in wheel chair."

* * *

"That is wonderful news, Lupe. I am very glad for him," I said, realizing more than ever before my little maid's love for her older brother.

"Yes," agreed Lupe, "eet ees wonderful. Now, Señora, José have me tell you that he drive your car for you and pay all gasolines himself. He also say he will make you little folding table for hitch in car for your typewriter so you can write like an editor in a glass office with José and Lupe sit in front seats like another room to keep everybody out of important man's office with loud, 'No, he is too very busy to talk to peoples today.'"

I smiled at my managing little maid, "Have you also decided what I shall wear?" I teased.

"Oh, yes, Señora, when we get out of sight of neighbors which you always talking about to me not for tell them our business, then you put on peenk velvet dress with feather fan or maybe lovely lace one, and then my José will put on hees green trousers with the wide red flares at bottom, hees red sash with tassels, hees white silk shirt and hees beeg sombrero, and oh, Señora, I shall take my embroidered shawl what my abuela, my grandmother, Carmencita, have give me."

I laughed outright at the mental picture she had given me of three travelers garbed for the fair. "No doubt we could stop occasionally," I suggested, "and charge passers-by a small amount for a peep into our car."

"Oh, yes, Señora," she answered, "I have thought of thees theeng. At night in beeg hotel José will seeng in hees beautiful Mexican costume and hotel man will not charge heem for room while old ladies cry in lace handkerchiefs and little children skip like lambs."

"Is there anything that you have not planned?" I asked.

"I plan about sombrero because when I pass it for my José on Plaza when he seeng like silver bird, I get many centavos. Thees ees how he buy wheel chair which some day we sell forever, when my José can walk and even maybe dance like Señor George Washington in minuet in fine picture in your library. When I tell heem thees, he pull my ear and say soft-like, 'Lupe, you can have all the centavos for wheel chair for buy you high red comb like fine Spanish lady.' Oh, Señora, would I not look grand at fair eef I could walk in gate with black lace mantilla drape over tall red comb in my hair and slippers with shining red heels? I theenk gate man bow to the ground for joy and maybe say no ticket ees necessary. Then, Señora, I write letter to that seelly boy, Ramon, and steek out my tongue at heem."

"Lupe," I managed to interrupt at last, "there is much to be done—"

* * *

"Oh, not so much," she responded with a toss of her head. "For two weeks now I have been get ready. I have argue with the milk man who say I not know what my Señora will do, and I tell heem that I have already arrange with editor—" She broke off, clapping her hands over her mouth.

"Lupe!" I ejaculdted, "What have you been doing?"

"Oh, Señora, my seelly tongue have give away a secret. When the Chicago editor write you postal card in beeg man-scratchy writing, I sly copy hees number and I write heem that I like for heem to order beeg expensive story from my Señora, so she can go to the fair; and I add postscript say that Lupe will make heem beeg pecan cake for birthday. Did maybe he tell you the number of month, Señora, in your beeg letter which you smile at when you read heem yesterday? Yes?"

H. H. H.

Notes From Jerusalem

Tel Aviv Uses Water Freely

THE average daily consumption of water in Tel Aviv, which was founded twenty-five years ago on the sand dunes outside Jaffa, and now has a population of 65,000, is higher per capita than in London. As against 150 liters a day, rising to 250 liters in summer per person in Tel Aviv, the London figure is said to be 140. Water consumption in Jerusalem is only 45 liters a day, less than a third of Tel Aviv's figure, due to the inadequacy of Jerusalem's water supply which makes strict rationing essential. While the population of Tel Aviv is growing rapidly, and Haifa is also developing, there is a movement away from the ancient capital. This tendency toward a decrease in the Jewish population of the Holy City is being largely blamed on the perennial water shortage.

* * *

Timber Needed In Palestine

The extent to which Palestine had been denuded of its forests in past centuries is being increasingly felt with the growing demand for timber for orange boxes, buildings, furniture manufacture and other comparatively young industries. During 1932, "forest produce," including manufactures, was imported to the amount of £423,000. The Government is doing its best toward reforestation, having planted 744,000 tree seedlings during the past year, In addition, it distributed 103,000 trees for amenity purposes. Olive trees were planted in 1932 by cultivators to the number of 122,000. Some ninety-three plantations, covering about 350 acres, were started by the Jewish National Fund.

* * *

New Air Line From Poland

The Dutch Government has acquired a plot of land for the construction of an airdrome near Jerusalem, which will be a station on the Holland-Java air route. Establishment of an air service from Poland to Palestine is being considered in Warsaw at the suggestion of the Palestine-Poland Chamber of Commerce. There is a possibility that the existing Poland-Salonica line will be extended to Palestine, or alternatively, that a connection will be established with existing British and other lines. An argument in favor of the new air line is that Palestine takes second place in the list of countries exchanging mail with Poland.

* * *

Old Temple Is Unearthed

A discovery of considerable historical value has been made in the village of Salhieh, near Damascus, where a Jewish temple dating from the first century has been brought to light in the course of excavations by the Franco-American Archæological Mission, under the direction of Count Doumênsnil and Mr. Hopkins. The mission has been working in this village for several years and this is the oldest discovery made up to the moment. The walls of the temple are decorated with mosaics depicting the exodus of the Jews from Egypt until their arrival in the Promised Land.

* * *

Sericulture Is Promoted

The Government Sericulture Service, established in 1928 for the encouragement of silk-worm breeding in Palestine, has assisted in the planting of 87,000 mulberry trees. Mulberry seedlings, implements and silk-worm eggs are distributed free, and advice extended to interested persons, schools and institutions. Two model mulberry plantations have been organized and sericulture and silk reeling have been introduced in government schools. Research work is in progress to determine the varieties of mulberries and silk worms most suited to local conditions. The planting of mulberry trees on an extensive scale is considered the first essential for the promotion of sericulture on a commercial basis in Palestine. The first attempt in modern times to reintroduce the ancient silk industry into Palestine was made thirty-five years ago under the auspices of Baron de Rothschild, who built a filature at Rosh Pinah.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Trade Is Trade

REALIZING that a trade embargo is a two-edge weapon, Great Britain and Russia have decided to end their trade dispute. However, the practice of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face is still common among nations as well as individuals. . . .

There are some economists who make light of international trade. They say that it amounts to little in making national prosperity, especially for our nation. They might as well say interstate trade amounts to little. Trade is trade, and as a generality every fair trade results in gain for both parties. The Russians gain from importing British ironware and cottons. The British gain from importing Russian timber and flax, sometimes wheat. Iowa gains from selling bacon to Texas, and Texas gains from selling cottonseed cake to Iowa. Every country has something to sell that is needed by other countries. . . . Every nation thinks it can prosper behind its own tariff wall, but the evidence seems to be that since our country taught the world to raise tariffs prosperity everywhere has been lowered.—*Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise.*